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U.S. EFFORTS TO GAIN MILITARY ADVANTAGE DELAY SALT TALKS

LD250448Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] It's now 4 years since President Brezhnev met with the then United States President Gerald Ford at Vladivostok, in the Soviet Far East. In our commentary Sergey Losev examines the Vladivostok understanding and assesses the prospects for SALT-II:

President Carter told newsmen a few days ago that when he meets with President Brezhnev he hopes to discuss a fairly large range of problems, but attention will focus on a strategic arms limitation agreement to climax the talks on this issue. Indeed, there is probably no more important problem in Soviet-American relations than a new agreement to limit strategic weapons. The American public appears to understand this; opinion polls show that more than 70 percent want a speedy agreement. After more than three decades of cold war, and despite constant propaganda against the Soviet Union in the news media, more than 70 percent of the American people realize the need for less tension and a SALT agreement.

As for the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, they have all along believed limits must be put on the race in nuclear weapons. The member nations of the Warsaw Treaty Organization underlined in the declaration issued by the Political Consultative Committee on Thursday that there cannot be a lasting peace as long as the potential of destruction in the arsenals of the world continues to grow at top speed. This potential is already sufficient to call into question life on earth. In the same declaration the socialist countries said again they have never sought military superiority and do not today. Their military efforts will continue to focus exclusively on defense. They believe the most important work on the international scene is to bring about a speedy shift to progress in the talks to stop the arms race and move on to disarmament. The socialist countries attach significance to a strategic arms limitation agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. They believe it's highly important to complete the talks for a SALT-II at an early date and move to new agreements to reduce strategic arms.

The American people would undoubtedly welcome this as much as the Soviet people. So why the delay? Why have the talks to limit strategic arms slowed down? It took 3 years to prepare the first agreements in this area, namely the treaty restricting antimissile defense systems and the provisional agreement on certain measures to limit strategic weapons. These two were signed in Moscow on 26 May 1972. It took 2 years to work out the Vladivostok understanding and, on 24 November 1974, President Brezhnev and President Ford of the United States pledged to sign another agreement limiting strategic arms the very next year, 1975. The United States has turned its back on the principle of equality and like security, agreed on at Vladivostok and in the earlier SALT agreement, and this is the disastrous result.

What the administration in Washington seeks is military advantages for the United States. This was most evident in the proposals it made in March of last year. The proposals gave the impression of insuring equality, but in fact contained the seeds inequality in favor of the United States. The American scholar (Ian Lowdel) pointed out that President Carter's proposals would bring the Soviet program for modernizing strategic weapons almost to a halt while leaving corresponding American programs practically untouched. And Defense Secretary Harold Brown noted that if the American proposals were acted on the United States would preserve its superiority in total numbers of nuclear warheads on strategic missiles and total numbers of assault facilities on strategic bombers.

The American proposals ignored the principle of equality and like security, so the Soviet Union turned them down. In short, Washington's attempts to get military advantages for the United States in defiance of the Vladivostok understanding [word indistinct] down the SALT talks and necessitated great effort to get them started again. It's important to recall this fact on this fourth anniversary of the Vladivostok understanding, the more so since there continue to be strong attacks on SALT-II in the United States. There is talk that the Senate will never ratify an agreement. There are attempts to link SALT-II to other political problems that have nothing to do with it. All these efforts to spread distrust in the Soviet Union and in the agreement-in-the-making have the one purpose of getting military advantages for the United States.

Both sides have said it's necessary to speed the day when the presidents of the two nations can sign the long-awaited agreement. But the talks can never be brought to a successful conclusion unless there is recognition of the principle of like security and an understanding that (?neither) must try to get military advantages at the expense of the other.

SEMINAR ON CURBING ARMS RACE OPENS IN LONDON

LD252330Y Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, November 25, TASS--The problems of curbing the arms race, expanding cooperation between the peoples and eliminating the threat of war are being discussed at the international seminar entitled "The Alternatives of the Arms Production" which has begun here. Taking part in the deliberations are representatives of 17 countries, including the USSR, the United States of America, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, representatives of a number of trade unions and other public organizations. The speeches of the seminar participants showed confidence in the capacity of the progressive forces to strengthen international detente.

The West is the first guilty party in spurring up the arms race, said President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra. This is confirmed, among others, by the recent decision of U.S. President J. Carter to begin production of the main components of the neutron weapons.

Also to blame for stepping up the arms race, Romesh Chandra continued, is the bourgeois propaganda machine which reflects the interests of arms manufacturers and certain political figures who keep repeating about the so-called "aggressiveness" of the Soviet Union. In reality, however, it was the Soviet Union and other socialist countries who had come up with specific proposals to strengthen the peace.

Well-known British public figure Gordon Schaffer expressed a profound concern over the plans of his country's government to supply China with a large consignment of sophisticated weapons. This step, he pointed out, is in direct confrontation with the statements of official London about its desire to consolidate international detente.

MOSCOW CONTINUES COVERAGE OF WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE SESSION

Issue Statement on Mideast

LD241542Y Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

["Statement by the Leaders of the Communist and Workers' Parties and Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--On discussing the obtaining situation in the Middle East, the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia strongly condemned the policy of separate Egyptian-Israeli deals under the auspices of the United States, which leads only to new dangerous complications in that area. They expressed conviction that such separate anti-Arab deals run counter to the interests of attaining an all-embracing political settlement in the Middle East in accordance with the interests of all peoples of that area, including the Israeli people, and contradict the interests of international security and United Nations resolutions.

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and governments of fraternal states declared their support for the decisions of the Baghdad conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries. They hold that these decisions will play an important positive role in the struggle for an effective and just settlement of the Middle East problem in the interests of peace in the Middle East, in the interests of universal peace.

Lapin Comments

LD252300Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Here is a commentary by Valentin Lapin on the statement by the leaders of socialist countries concerning Egyptian-Israeli deal:

In making this statement, the leaders of socialist countries have once more shown their resolute will to liquidate the dangerous war center in the Middle East and to establish a just and durable peace there after 30 years of unrest. The conflict has constantly deepened as the aggression by Israel, which occupied Arab territories, has stepped up. The core of the conflict is the tragedy of the Arab Palestinian people, whose just national rights are being violated. This is the situation today. In order to improve it one has to remove the causes of the conflict, which means that the Israeli troops must be withdrawn from all Arab territory occupied by them in 1967.

The recognition of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and to its own state is the unquestionable condition for achieving peace. Independent existence and security must also be guaranteed to all countries in the Middle East, including Israel.

It is obvious that the achievement of such a total solution demands the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. This is precisely what the United States and Israel want to avoid. They are trying to impose on the Arabs their own plan for a pseudosolution, mapped out during the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. In accordance with this plan, Israel is to be allowed to continue its occupation of Arab territories.

The United States counts on being able to broaden its military presence in the Arab East. Cairo will be paid for its participation in the plot, and the Egyptian Army--according to a report in the Lebanese weekly AL-HURRIYAH--will play the role of gendarme in the Red Sea region and Africa.

The policy of separate agreements merely leads to new complications in the Middle East, the statement by the leaders of the socialist countries says, and everybody in the Arab world realizes this.

Timoshkin on Position

LD242100Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "Affirmation of the Principled Stand of the Socialist Countries in Regard to the Middle East Settlement"]

[Text] We have reported that a meeting was held in Moscow of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. This was attended by their most senior leaders, who exchanged views on a number of important international questions. The meeting concentrated basically on future steps in the struggle for enhancing detente and disarmament.

The conferees at the Moscow meeting reiterated their determination to continue the struggle for world peace and freedom and independence of peoples. It must be stated that the Warsaw Pact countries consider the Middle East to be the most explosive area today. For this reason, it was only natural that the participants in the Moscow conference should pay close attention to current conditions in the area, where Israeli aggression continues and where the Americans, the imperialist mentors of Israel, seek to implement long-term neo-colonialist plans. The most important targets of these plans are to guarantee the thieving interests of U.S. monopolies and other oil monopolies and establishment of closed political military groupings in the area under U.S. patronage. Another important target is suppression of the revolutionary liberation movements of the Arab and African people opposed to imperialism.

This objective has been clearly declared by senior U.S. officials, and the Arab press writes on it.

Once more, the declaration issued following the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact affirms the principled attitude of these countries, for the establishment of a just, durable Middle East peace. An analysis of this attitude shows that it is completely in line with the attitude of the leaders of the Arab countries and the PLO at the Baghdad summit conference.

Both in Moscow and in Baghdad, it has been affirmed that a truly just settlement in the Middle East must include the evacuation of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the exercise by the Palestinian Arab people of their legitimate right to self-determination, including their right to their own independent state.

It was declared in both Moscow and Baghdad that this settlement cannot be achieved except through participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO. For this reason, it is completely logical for the Warsaw Pact conferees in Moscow to affirm in their declaration that they will continue to struggle with all progressive forces to secure a just, durable, comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The socialist countries have declared that they will continue to adhere to their previous position: They do not seek any benefits for themselves, nor do they want military bases or any concessions. The socialist countries oppose on principle the imperialist policy of spheres of influence. For this reason, it is logical for the Warsaw Pact countries not to participate at all in any fight for spheres of influence.

The new declaration of the socialist countries in support of the just Arab cause constitutes a very important contribution toward guaranteeing their victory.

Meeting 'Important Event'

LD242246Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A commentary by international journalist Nikolay Shishlin is devoted to winding up the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact:

This has been a major and important event in international life. Its results, in very summarized form, were summed up in the speech made by Comrade Brezhnev, the head of the Soviet delegation to the conference. The adopted declaration is the final document of the conference. The declaration answers at least three key questions. Firstly, this declaration contains a lucid and clear Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation which has come about in international life today. The declaration points very specifically to those threats, being created today, to the process of detente and points to those forces responsible for this threat. Further, results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee provide an answer to the question of what has to be done. A whole complex of proposals by the socialist countries, realization of which will undoubtedly be able to markedly advance the whole process of deepening detente, stands out in the final documents of this conference. And finally, the very important question--or to be more precise an answer to a question--of how one is to proceed to the set aims is also reflected in the final documents of the meeting: notably, that we should proceed together strengthening solidarity with all democratic and progressive forces and with all those who are interested in consolidating peace and improving the world's political climate.

And it is quite obvious that in themselves both the political document adopted by the conference and the results as a whole of the conference will serve the further cohesion of fraternal socialist states and will lead to an even higher level in coordinating socialist countries' foreign policy activities, and on the scales of world policies this has been and remains a factor of paramount magnitude.

Unity Unbreakable

LD242000Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--TASS commentator Mikhail Abelev writes:

The participating states of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation set themselves the task of working so that peace becomes the only norm of international relations, a natural and habitual form of the people's life, and are consistently working to implement this goal. A new vivid testimony of this are the results of a conference of the Political Consultative Committee (PCC) of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held in Moscow on November 22 and 23.

Participants in the summit conference held a broad exchange of views on questions set by life itself before the countries of the Warsaw Treaty and made a deep scientific analysis of world developments since their previous conference in Bucharest in 1976.

This period was marked by the growing resolve of the peoples and all progressive and peace forces to put an end to the aggressive and oppressive policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, by an ever broader unfolding of the struggles for peace, for detente, for ending the arms race, for freedom and social progress, for peaceful and equal international cooperation based on reciprocal respect for national independence and sovereignty, on non-interference in internal affairs. Notable positive results have been achieved in this struggle.

At the same time imperialist forces and reaction have also stepped up activities in a bid to subordinate to their domination the independent states and peoples, whipping up the arms race and grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other states, which is a threat to the detente process, obstructs the peoples' striving for peace, freedom, independence and progress.

In spite of this complication of the international situation, participants in the Moscow conference were far from pessimistic. Rather, their assessment of the prevailing situation is optimistic: There are considerable possibilities for advance towards improving the international political climate.

As always, the PCC conference was distinguished by its concrete character and constructiveness. The opinion was commonly worked out as to what must be done. As noted on November 23 at a Kremlin dinner by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, "the main thing is to build up international security not on the arms race, but on disarmament, to work not by word, but by deed, for strict respect for the sovereign rights of all states and peoples." "This will open up new horizons for peaceful cooperation, both on the European Continent, and on an international scale, and the edifice of peace will stand firm", Leonid Brezhnev developed this thought further.

The conference, and this again manifested its constructive character, agreed the positions of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries regarding the further struggle for ending the arms race, for implementing effective disarmament measures, for consolidating detente. They urged all states and peoples to spare no effort in the struggle to preserve and secure a lasting peace.

No wonder the PCC conference was in the centre of attention of the international public. The opinion of the progressive press is that the declaration it adopted constitutes a weighty document of great international political significance. For it confirms the correctness of the high assessment given by the world's peoples to the policy of the socialist community. Doubtlessly, this document is an important contribution to the struggle for peace, security and relaxation of tension.

The unity of the fraternal countries is unbreakable and is going from strength to strength every year, not only serving the interests of every socialist country, but helping in decisive measure to consolidate the international positions of socialism, the strengthening of peace and the security of all peoples. This was convincingly demonstrated once again by the PCC conference in Moscow and its results.

Delegations Leave Moscow

LD241832Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, and the Hungarian People's Republic delegation headed by Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, which had participated in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, left Moscow for home today.

The delegations were seen off by Comrades Kirilenko, Pelshe, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Chernenko, and Ryabov; Dymshits and Smirnov, members of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Rakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Pavlovskiy, minister of railways; and Kiselev, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department.

World Reaction Favorable

LD262246Y Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

["Concrete Program for Peace Struggle"--TASS headling]

[Text] Moscow, November 26, TASS--The results of the Political Consultative Committee conference held in Moscow by the Warsaw Treaty member states is still in the center of attention of the world press. Broadly commenting on the documents adopted at the meeting, on the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev at a dinner at the Kremlin, the press underlines that the meeting gave a new vigorous impulse towards deepening detente. Its results will doubtlessly facilitate the strengthening of peace and the security of the peoples, will further promote international cooperation.

The Warsaw Treaty member countries once again confirmed their resolve to carry on a consistent struggle for universal peace, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, for ending the arms race and for disarmament, for international detente and stronger trust and friendship among peoples, points out the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN.

From Moscow comes an appeal to work for the early holding of negotiations by the five nuclear powers with the aime of banning nuclear weapons of every kind from the arsenals of states, and using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only, writes the New York TIMES. The American press especially notes that the declaration adopted in Moscow stresses the importance of an early conclusion of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The socialist countries firmly rebuffed attempts by Western quarters to use the problem of human rights for interfering in the socialist states' internal affairs, for attacking the socialist social system, writes the paper HET VRIJE VOLK published in Roterdam, the Netherlands.

The Palestine people highly values the statement on the Middle East adopted in Moscow by the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and of the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and regard it as a weighty contribution to ensuring genuine peace in the Middle East, to strengthening the positions of the Arab countries opposing the separate anti-Arab deals, states in Damascus Executive Committee member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh. The statement points out the road to a truly just settlement of the Middle East problem, he said. The statement is a convincing reply to those who question the peace-loving foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community. Any voices sounding in dissonance to the single opinion of the socialist countries as expressed in the statement, run counter to the interests of the Arab peoples, the Palestinian leader pointed out.

The leaders of the six socialist countries stated their support for the decisions of the Baghdad conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries, pointing to the important positive role of those decisions, writes the Iraqi paper AL-JUMHURIYAH.

The Warsaw Treaty countries, consistently pursuing a line towards deepening the positive processes in international life, come out resolutely for the conclusion of a world-wide treaty of the non-use of force in international relations, for all controversial questions to be resolved by peaceful means only, through negotiations, says a commentary in the JOURNAL DO BRAZIL published in Rio-de-Janeiro.

Having appealed to all the world's countries and peoples to firmly embark on the road of strict adherence to peaceable policies, the participants in the Moscow conference vividly demonstrated that the foreign policy of the Warsaw Treaty countries is based on the course towards strengthening peace, writes the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN. The goal of the socialist states is to ensure the security of the peoples, to promote the process of detente and the expansion of international cooperation.

More Comment

LD252328Y Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

["In the Interests of All Peoples"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, November 25, TASS--The results of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties of the Warsaw Treaty remain the center of attention of the world press and public.

The Moscow meeting is a major event in the political life of today's world, an important stange in the joint efforts of the countries of the socialist community aimed at safeguarding peace and security for the peoples, reducing the threat posed by the arms race, says the Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO.

Moscow, the capital of world socialism, has once again issued an appeal addressed to all the states and the peoples of the world; the great task of preserving the peace must be resolved. The states-participants of the Warsaw Treaty will do their utmost so that mankind could step over into the 21st century in conditions of a lasting peace and broad international cooperation, writes NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (the GDR).

The Moscow declaration is impressive by the number of the peace proposals put forward by the socialist countries says French L'HUMANITE. The decisions of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee are imbued with a spirit of continuity. They are marked by the same desire to contribute to a reduction in the arms race as are the proposals put forward by socialist countries in Bucharest. This shows that the desire of the states-participants in the Warsaw Treaty for peace is permanent.

The meeting in Moscow ended by adopting the unanimously approved declaration of the problems of peace and disarmament in Europe and the world over, writes Italian PAESE SERA.

The results of the Moscow meeting indicate that the realization of the chief human right--the right to live in peace--has been and remains the chief foreign-policy objective of the socialist countries, stresses West German UNSERE ZEIT. The FRG working people welcome the proposal with which the meeting participants addressed themselves to the world public. The West must give a constructive answer to these proposals. Washington POST writes: The key committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization has appealed for a speedy completion of the Soviet-American negotiations on second agreement to limit strategic offensive weapons and to eliminate all vestiges of the cold war. The committee has also proposed to pass over to concluding new agreements to limit strategic weapons, in which other nuclear powers should participate.

EDITORIAL NOTES 'WARM APPROVAL' OF CONFERENCE RESULTS

LD271315Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In the Interests of All Peoples"]

[Text] Mankind's most cherished aspiration is lasting peace on earth. People of all continents link with it a peaceful life and constructive labor happiness for themselves and a happy future for their children. There is no loftier or more humane goal than the all-round consolidation of peace and the peoples' security. Millions of workers are well aware of the enormous contribution being made to this noble cause by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The world public's attention is now focused on the new realistic ideas and initiatives advanced by the socialist countries in the interests of strengthening peace. The 22-23 November Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee convincingly reaffirmed that, being profoundly interested in lasting and just peace, they are making tireless efforts for the practical solution of the urgent tasks of our era.

This important political forum of the socialist countries, which passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation, examined topical issues of the development of the European situation and exchanged opinions on some issues of the international situation as a whole. Further steps along the path of the development of the process of the relaxation of tension and disarmament occupied the central place in the discussion.

Having jointly analyzed the present international situation and weighed its positive and negative factors and the most important development trends the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries adopted the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states setting forth their common conclusions and proposals. The firm will of the socialist community peoples to struggle persistently for lasting peace and the elimination of the danger of world war resounded with great force over the whole planet.

New frontiers have been outlined and new opportunities opened up for progress in the normalization of the world political climate. These opportunities are considerable and are founded on the marked positive shifts achieved in international relations in recent years. The peoples' determination to put an end to the aggressive and oppressive policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism is becoming increasingly strong. The trend toward the relaxation of international tension is exerting increasingly powerful influence on overall world development.

Those taking part in the Political Consultative Committee conference paid special attention to the consolidation of security and the development of cooperation in Europe. For over 30 years now people here having been living under a clear sky, not knowing the charred ruins of war. This priceless gain did not come about of its own accord. It was achieved in struggle, by the persistent actions of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of the socialist community, with the support of all peace-loving forces. Particularly significant changes have taken place in Europe recently. Relations among the states have become more even and have begun to display richer and more diverse content. Life has confirmed that the long-term program of European security and cooperation embodied in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference correctly defines the main directions of the positive efforts to benefit peace and gives reliable guidelines for these efforts.

But it would be a mistake not to see that there has at the same time been an increase in the activeness of the forces of imperialism and reaction which are urging on the arms race and interfering flagrantly in the internal affairs of various countries, which creates a threat to detente and opposes the peoples' desire for peace, freedom, independence and progress. The buildup of troops and armaments is continuing in Europe. To this day no accords have been achieved in the field of military detente. Western bourgeois propaganda is mounting hostile political campaigns against the socialist countries, the communist and workers parties and other progressive democratic forces. It is not hard to understand that these attempts at an offensive against the positions of peace pursue the aims of aggression, revanchism and hegemonism. This cannot fail to meet with firm resistance from all those who hold dear the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

The Warsaw Pact states stated their determination to lend fresh impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as an integral whole and to reach agreement on specific measures and steps for the development of cooperation and the attainment of true security in Europe and throughout the world. They will firmly oppose the policy of stepping up the arms race, the buildup of tempo is now being sought by the aggressive circles of imperialism. The socialist countries regard as a very important task the insuring of a speedy breakthrough in the talks on halting the arms race and on disarmament. The fundamental interests of the peoples, of all mankind and of civilization demand this.

"The main thing," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted 23 November in Kremlin, "is to build international security not on the basis of the arms race but of disarmament, and to seek not the verbal but the actual strict respect of the sovereign rights of all states and peoples. Then new horizons of peaceful cooperation will be opened up both in Europe and on an international scale and the edifice of peace will stand firm."

The might and influence of the socialist community now are great. The basis of this strength and authority lies in the cooperation of the fraternal countries, the unity and cohesiveness of their Marxist-Leninist parties, their constant aspiration to strengthen collaboration with each other and their solidarity with all fighters for peace and the peoples' freedom and independence. The Moscow meeting was a graphic new demonstration of the socialist community's cohesiveness and the socialist countries' increasingly close and active multilateral cooperation.

The appeal which those taking part in the conference addressed to all states and peoples--not to spare their efforts in the struggle to preserve and safeguard lasting peace--is meeting with a broad response in the world. Soviet people warmly approve the results of the Moscow conference, regarding them as an important contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and social progress.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD261740Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Albert Girgoryants, IZVESTIYA foreign affairs editor; Gennadiy Shishkin, TASS editor in chief for foreign news; and Aleksandr Druzhinin, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Druzhinin] The past week has been marked by an event of huge international significance. In Moscow the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact was held.

Political Consultative Committee Meets

Our listeners have already had a chance to acquaint themselves with the conference's declaration, a document which is being studied attentively by politicians and which is at the center of the attention of the press of practically every country in the world. There is extremely great interest in the declaration. It sets out the joint position of the socialist community on some of the most important questions of international life, policies which exert a powerful influence on the progress of world development. The declaration of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee contains a developed and unusually deep analysis of the contemporary, international situation. It gives with utmost clarity an answer to the question as to how the countries of socialism approach solutions to fundamental problems upon which the progress of detente, successful advancement of disarmament, the strengthening of the peoples' security and world peace depends. Of course, all these problems are of great significance, but all the same, one cannot but acknowledge the fact that the problem of strengthening European security and supplementing political detente in Europe with military detente and the question of the imperative need to check the arms race on the European Continent have been brought to the fore by the participants of the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee. After all, the member-states of the Warsaw Pact are situated in Europe, and they cannot help but show special concern for maintaining peace in this region, often in the source of grave military conflicts.

And so one of the most important tasks which the European socialist countries set themselves is the task of giving new impulse to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a single whole, to reach an understanding on specific measures and steps for developing cooperation and achieving complete security on the European Continent and throughout the whole world.

European Security, NATO Plans

[Grigoryants] Yes, Europe is the continent which has received the most tangible and beneficial results from the agreed, coordinated, and dynamic foreign policies of the socialist countries. Interstate relations in Europe have acquired a more even character, and are constantly being made richer and more diverse in substance. The all-European conferences has provided a reliable point of orientation for our continent to move forward, toward stable peace and security. Political cooperation between states has become significantly more intensive and effective.

Regular meetings and discussions between their leaders enable obstacles to the further advancement of the detente process to be eliminated, and have promoted an understanding by them of their respective positions, views and legitimate interests. After Helsinki new possibilities opened up for mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation, especially in the sphere of industrial cooperation. The report, prepared by the Secretariat of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, recently published, notes that at present in the countries of Eastern and Western Europe more than 1,000 agreements on industrial cooperation are being implemented, and some of them are in the order of hundreds of millions of dollars. It is known that preparations are in progress for the all-European congress on environmental protection and similar such meetings on questions of cooperation in the areas of transportation, energy and so on. At the meeting in Belgrade readiness was confirmed to continue the process begun at the Helsinki forum. And here it is a question of a quite specific contribution by states to deepen detente. An accord was reached to conduct a conference of experts to work out a generally accepted method for the peaceful settlement of disputes, an all-European scientific forum, a conference of experts on diverse forms of cooperation in the Mediterranean and so on. And finally it was resolved to hold the next all-European meeting in Madrid in 1980 so as to promote military detente. In short, despite the ill-intentioned pessimism of certain Western circles, one can say that detente is alive, developing and is bearing fruit on the European Continent. But we understand that there can be no hesitation in this beneficial process. It is necessary to go further and concentrate attention upon measures which could lessen the military confrontation in Europe and further disarmament. Otherwise detente cannot become irreversible. These measures are more urgent since NATO is stepping up its military preparations, increasing its nuclear potential and preparing to arm itself with cruise missiles and neutron weapons. Bloc leaders are still nurturing the hope of achieving military supremacy over the socialist and other countries of the world, calculating on dictating their will to independent states.

It is precisely for these reasons that the Washington NATO Council session adopted a 10-year program costing many thousands of millions of dollars for developing the bloc's armed forces.

What is striking is the NATO decision to link it's budget to an automatic annual 3 percent increase in military allocations regardless of how the international situation develops. Doesn't this tell us that the NATO leaders are mindfully jeopardizing the development of the process of strengthening European security and are mapping out measures to sabotage this process?

The White House has taken a preliminary decision to increase the military budget for next year to $124 billion in order to strengthen NATO and increase the amount of U.S. arms and combat technology in Europe. The threat that the neutron bomb will appear in NATO's arsenals has intensified again. Pentagon circles are openly discussing the possibility of a small limited nuclear war in Europe. The Pentagon is striving in this connection to involve Europeans themselves even more in the course of its militarist preparations.

Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs, some days ago called upon Europeans to make a greater contribution to the formation of joint policies for Western security. No great care is being taken in the search for arguments. The myth of the Soviet threat is ceaselessly repeated. The public is being intimidated by the idea of the West lagging behind and the prospect of the emergence of the supremacy of the Soviet Union by 1985 in spheres.

All of these fabrications on the aims of Soviet policies are needed, as Brzezinski put it, to involve the European members of NATO in solving the strategic tasks of the bloc and above all the creation and deployment on their territory of the so-called intermediate type weapon. This involves new models of missiles, in particular the Pershing, which will be capable of reaching the important centers of the western Soviet Union. As we can see, the Pentagon is also more and more persistently putting forward plans for the augmentation of forward-based facilities, the so-called tactical weapons, which, however, will be capable of carrying out strategic tasks. As far as Western Europe is concerned then it has been called upon to play the role of storehouse for this weapon, and also the role of a launching pad.

MBFR Delay

[Shishkin] Albert Aramovich, it is evident that this tactic and strategy of the Pentagon does a great deal to explain the delays taking place at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. After all these talks are now in their 6th year. There have already been almost 600 sessions and there has been no progress. And all this is in spite of the fact that back in June this year the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries came forward with a new initiative which contains significant steps toward a compromise with the Western position. And moreover the West has up to now not given any answer to these proposals. The countries of NATO are categorically opposing a reduction in air forces and are even against limiting the numbers of their personnel to the present level. Such militarily large NATO countries as Western Germany and Britain are refusing point blank to make any sort of reductions in arms at all. And when they show any sort of readiness to come to an understanding on reductions, particularly in ground forces, they stipulate conditions which if fulfilled would be of an obviously discriminatory nature for the socialist states.

The West proposes, for example, that the Soviet Union reduce a certain amount of its forces, by whole divisions, and before the West European countries begin reducing theirs. And they themselves will not even say how many servicemen each Western state will cut, or what units, or whether it will be prepared in the future to not exceed the numerical strength that existed before the reduction. And this game of hide-and-seek on the part of the West only shows, of course, that certain NATO circles are not interested in reaching agreement quickly. The West's maneuvers in Vienna are clearly due to the fact that the military-political leadership of NATO attaches paramount importance to building up the bloc's military potential--and if a just agreement were reached on reduction of armed forces and armaments, it would merely tie their hands.

It is obvious that such a stand by NATO is in complete contradiction to the provisions of the Final Act of the European conference, and that it creates new obstacles to mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation between the states and peoples of Europe.

Nuclear Arms Race

[Druzhinin] Well, of course we all know that the leading role in the process of increasing the arms race, both within NATO and on a world scale, is played by the United States. That stands out a mile from what has already been said in the course of our conversation.

Pursuing this line of thought, I'd like to emphasize that at this particular time, during the term of office of the present Washington administration, the arms race in the United States has assumed particularly broad dimensions. As has already been said, here, military budgets grow year by year.

It is interesting that official circles in Washington prefer not to remember the time when, at the height of the 1976 election campaign, the Democrat candidate was lavish in his promises to reduce the military budget by between $5 and 7 billion. And, the main emphasis in these plans to build up the arms race is being put on the development of new weapons. Allow me to quote an excerpt from an article published in the Washington POST on this Monday: The leaders of the American and Soviet governments, whatever their disagreements, assert that they have one main political aim this year: to conclude an agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms, and yet--the paper says--the United States is beginning its most extensive program of nuclear arms production in 2 decades. That is the conclusion of this influential paper, which would seem to have no interest in accusing the administration of hypocrisy. But the facts concerning the build-up of U.S. nuclear arsenals are plain; and the paper cites those facts. In the next 5 years, there are plans to create new warheads for intercontinental missiles, a new air-to-ground cruise missile; a new warhead for the Lance missile--that is, that same neutron weapon we mentioned earlier--as well as, according to the Washington POST, a whole family of atomic artillery shells. To this we may add that plans are also being hatched to build the "MX" mobile missile, the advent of which, the Pentagon itself admits, would make the arms control problem a great deal more difficult.

So what have we got? While the second stage Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are being held, new strategic weapons are being created. One set of problems has yet to be solved, and already others, no less difficult, are popping up. In other words, in such conditions any agreement in this sphere will inevitably lag behind the level of armaments. Limitations will be set for certain types of weapon, but, meanwhile, new ones will appear.

The Soviet Union has a different approach. We are for limiting the arms race and then following this up with universal disarmament. That is why the Soviet Union favors a ban on the production and development of new types of systems of weapons of mass destruction. As for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, here our position is firm: All the prerequisites exist for concluding an agreement. The Soviet Union has invariably met the American side halfway, and is willing to do so, when it shows a really constructive approach to solving the problem.

At his meeting with the U.S. senators who recently visited the Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed particularly that completion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks would be a major step forward containing, and ultimately stopping, the arms race. The declaration of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee also emphasizes that achievement of progress in this sphere would reduce the level of military confrontation in the world.

Such is our position. We will not allow an inequitable agreement, infringing our security's interests, to be imposed on us; but that is just what detente opponents in the United States are pressing for, putting spokes in the wheel of the SALT talks. Under the pretext of a nonexistent Soviet military threat, they are also embarking on creation of components for the neutron weapon. But here, too, attempts to put pressure on us cannot succeed. Let me quote the words of the New York TIMES, which recently wrote that the Russians undoubtedly have the technology for producing the neutron bomb; and they could produce it if they wanted to. But, here too, our position is clear and definite.

We want to save the world from the emergence of a new weapon of mass destruction; and we therefore call on the Western powers to accept a mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production.

[Shishkin] Incidentally, it seems to me noteworthy that the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact has evoked very great and wide reactions even in the United States. And, in particular, the conclusion drawn at the Moscow conference that the main danger to peace and international security is in the continuation and intensification of the arms race, is shared by the widest circles of the American public. Thus, many of the commentaries note, for instance, the ominous role of the American and other Western monopolies, with their interest in constantly expanding arms production, both as a means of making money, and as a way of subjugating independent countries and peoples to themselves. Thus, the New York Council of Economic Priorities estimates that in 1977 Pentagon orders with U.S. firms engaged in armaments production reached $50 billion. This is 20 percent more than in the previous year. And yet the arms race is a heavy burden on the shoulders of all the peoples. According to an estimate by experts at the United Nations, the world spends an enormous sum on armaments and armed forces: $400 billion a year. That is 2/3 of the total gross national product of the countries making up the very poor, chronically hungry half of humanity. The worldhas 800 million illiterates; 500 million people never have enough to eat. And at the same time, more than 25 million people are in military uniform. Counting those working for war in all branches of productive activity, the number of persons involved in the sphere of military preparations in about 60 million. All this is a colossal deduction from the material and intellectual resources of the human race. The movement of the peoples on the path of social and economic progress would be accelerated immeasurably if they were not shackled by the leaden weights of enormous military expenditure. At the most conservative UN estimate, universal and complete disarmament--so resolutely advocated by the socialist countries in Moscow--would make available some $200 billion annually. Mankind now has realistic opportunities to take, one after another, concrete measures to implement this noble aim. This is shown by the results of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament; and those of the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact carry the same message.

U.S.-USSR Trade Ties

[Druzhinin] Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, when the Soviet Union poses the question of strengthening peaceful cooperation with the United States, it does not confine itself--important though this is--to the military sphere, the disarmament sphere. It is a question of cooperation in other fields, too, since such cooperation improves the climate of relations between the two countries and promotes the solution of many international problems in general.

[Shishkin] Quite right. And in this connection I would like to remark that the trade question serves as a kind of barometer of Soviet-American relations. In the period immediately following the signing of the well-known Soviet-American documents in Moscow in the spring of 1972 and the visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the United States in the summer of 1973, goods exchanges between the Soviet Union and the United States increased, and exceeded the $2.5 billion mark. But then, on the American side, increasingly frequent attempts were made to put up obstacles by linking the development of commercial and economic ties with problems having nothing to do with them.

Especially since the present administration came to the White House, attempts to use trade as an instrument for putting political pressure on our country have become more and more persistent. The initiator of this line was the President's national security adviser, Brzezinski, to whom authorship of the so-called doctrine of the trade weapon is attributed.

The results of this short-sighted policy are obvious. The Soviet Union has never permitted and will not permit trade to be used as an instrument for interference in our internal affairs. The United States has not only not received any dividends from its new doctrine but has on the contrary suffered most tangible losses. The barriers erected by detente opponents trade have deprived American firms of Soviet orders to the value at the most modest estimates of $2 billion. Voices are to being heard more and more frequently among influential American businessmen against this short-sighted policy. In these conditions the American administration is having to maneuver. At the present time, at least verbally, its prominent representatives have been considering it politically advantageous to advocate a normalization and development of Soviet-American economic links. Broad preparations are underway in the United States for the seventh session of the Soviet-American commission on matters of trade and the sixth meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, which are scheduled to be held at the start of December in Moscow. Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury, Kreps, secretary of commerce, and a large group of influential American businessmen will be taking part in the work of these important bodies, which were set up in the period of fruitful development of Soviet-American relations. According to the assessments of the American press the successful holding of these two events could be an important contribution to normalizing trade and economic links between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Southern Africa

[Grigoryants] In the course of the exchange of views on international issues the Warsaw Pact states stressed that another threat to detente is imperialist policy directed against the peoples waging a struggle for liberation from colonialist and racist oppression and against neocolonialism for independence. Events in the world's hotspots confirm the accuracy of the analysis and the correctness of the conclusions reached at the Moscow meeting. What is hapening at present in southern Africa illustrates the notion that although recently imperialist policy has become more refined, it is pursuing those same goals of strengthening or at least retaining its dominance and its positions in the economics and politics of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

A few days ago Waldheim, UN secretary general, pointed out the gravity of the situation which has come about in southern Africa as a result of the obstructionist activities of the racist regimes, which are depriving the African peoples of this region their legitimate right to self-determination and independence. The Pretoria regime, Waldheim said, is stubbornly rejecting the UN plan for holding general elections in Namibia under the aegis of this international organization and is attempting to impose on the native African population its own solution to the Namibian question.

The racist Republic of South Africa, which is unlawfully occupying Namibia, has scheduled so-called general elections for 4-8 December. By means of this political spectacle the South African authorities want to create a puppet government in Namibia. The reactionary Turnhalle Alliance is being moved into the limelight. This group is backed by big capital and has the support of the well-to-do upper crust of the local tribes. The only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, the South-West African People's Organization--SWAPO--is being kept from solving the urgent problems of Namibia. The preparations for the so-called general elections are taking place in an atmosphere of cruel terror. Arrests are being made, and throughout Namibia the South African troops and police units have been put on a footing of combat readiness. The United Nations has declared in advance the results of such elections to be invalid, but the racists are not greatly troubled by this. They are confident of the support of the imperialist circles of the United States, Britain and other Western countries. They are not frightened by the talk about possible economic sanctions. A New York newspaper has remarked that the United States has given South Africa sufficient assistance in strengthening its economy to withstand most forms of sanctions. According to such evidence the Western powers are continuing to violate the UN resolution placing an embargo on the supply of arms to the South African racists. All this only encourages the racists, who firmly intend to turn Namibia into their colony with a puppet government and the formal title of an independent state.

The situation remains tense too in neighboring Rhodesia, where the unlawful Smith regime is striving by every means to preserve the colonialist dominance of the whites, whose numbers are in a ratio of only 1 to 25 to the numbers of the Rhodesian Africans. The so-called internal settlement undertaken by Smith has failed. The inclusion of Americans in the government prepared to betray the interests of their people with the retention of the levers of power in the hands of the whites could not deceive anybody. The armed struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots is expanding. According to the UPI correspondent, despite the availability of the most-up-to-date military equipment the white Rhodesians are unable to achieve victory.

The declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which expressed support for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their selfless struggle to achieve national independence as quickly as possible, has met with a broad response in Africa and throughout the entire world.

U.S. Policy in Iran

[Druzhinin] I think we ought to look at another example of gross interference in the internal affairs of an independent country. I have in mind U.S. policy toward Iran.

[Shishkin] Yes, indeed. The threat of imperialist intervention is hanging over our neighbor Iran, where the situation has become acutely exacerbated as a result of extensive popular demonstrations. Meanwhile there are reports from a number of Western capitals that tell of the fact that Western powers, especially the United States, are interfering in the events in Iran and certain circles are even hatching plans for military intervention. The chief role in this is being played by the Pentagon and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which are relying on American military specialists and CIA agents of whom there are already more than enough in Iran. According to the American press there are about 80,000 American citizens there. The majority of them are in one way or another connected with the armed forces or special services.

And as the situation in Iran becomes more exacerbated, more and more new groups of military advisers and CIA agents are being speedily transferred there. The dangerous plans for armed interference in Iranian events under the flag of defending one's own interests are invoking the legitimate anxiety of the world public and protests in the United States itself.

Throughout the world the answer of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to a question by a PRAVDA correspondent has been receiving profound attention, as a grave warning to militarists of all hues. The broad international public has been welcoming this answer as an impressive manifestation of concern for peace. Thus on the instruction of President Carter U.S. Secretary of State Vance made a statement that the United States does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. However, these assurances tally badly with the fact that a special committee has been set up at the White House to study the Iranian situation along with a working group on Iran at the State Department and reports in American newspapers about the drawing-up of interventionist plans by the CIA.

[Druzhinin] And so the events in the world and the whole course of world development are evidence of how important it is at present to struggle for a deepening of the detente process, the consolidation of political detente by military detente and the achievement of those principles which were proclaimed in the Helsinki Final Act. The declaration of the meeting of Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member-states shows yet again that the countries signing it firmly occupy these positions. Of course, the Warsaw Pact member-states are well aware of how difficult the main task is--that of strengthening peace--but they are also well aware that the life, work and better future of all people, wherever they might live, depend on a solution of this task. They are doing everything they can to help solve this great task and, as was stressed in the declaration of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, to help mankind to cross over into the 21st century in conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

With that, comrades, we come to the end of our talks today. Thank you for your attention.

VANCE INTERVIEW ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS REPORTED

LD261826Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1231 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York--The U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, has given an interview to the New York TIMES in which he talks about U.S.-Soviet relations, including prospects for reaching a new SALT agreement. He said that the signing of that agreement heads the list of the U.S. administration's tasks.

Speaking of the state of relations between the United States and the USSR, C. Vance said in part: "We have had difficult moments this year. But I hope that the situation has now become more stable than in the past. I think we are beginning to move forward and I hope that we will be able to achieve great progress in that area. I consider that if we can get an agreement on strategic arms limitation, that will be the stimulus needed to advance further."

We are beginning, the secretary of state said, to understand better that our two countries must live together in this world and find ways to regulate competition in armaments, especially nuclear armaments.

C. Vance was asked why he thinks that a SALT-II agreement would have a great effect on the whole complex of relations between the United States and the USSR. He replied: That is a general impression which has emerged as a result of numerous discussions I have had with the leaders of the Soviet Government. If we can achieve agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, then after that it will be easier to ease tension, seek coinciding interests and improve relations not only bilaterally, but also internationally.

The secretary of state expressed confidence that the U.S. administration will be able to give Congress convincing reasons for ratifying the agreement, once it has been signed.

U.S. STAND ON PLANNED 'FREE UKRAINIANS' MEETING ATTACKED

LD222204Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Certain quarters in the United States and some other Western countries are keeping up a slanderous propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and other socialist states under the pretext of allegedly defending human rights. Here is a comment by Aleksandr Druzhinin, a political observer for Soviet television and radio. This is what he writes:

The organizers of the campaign think nothing of rallying under their banners some of the most disreputable characters. They include all kinds of thugs from different Zionist groups, persons with a criminal record and the so-called dissidents who were kicked out from the socialist countries for their subversive activities. A special role in the campaign is assigned to all kinds of emigrant committees, unions and leagues which have given shelter to some of the worst outcasts that left the Soviet Union and other East European countries at the time of World War II. The organizers of the campaign are using outright traitors, who have become paid agents of the Western special services, as some ideological force. One example of this is a meeting called the World Congress of Free Ukrainians which will open in a few days' time in New York. It attracts Ukrainian nationalists from Canada, West Germany, Latin America and Australia (?Most of) these people have long criminal records and are known by name. They could be put on trial for their deeds in any of the countries in which they committed their crimes during World War II.

In the Soviet Union, for example, gangs of Ukrainian nationalists acted as collaborators with the Nazi Gestapo and SS troops. Most of these people are stained with blood up to their necks, and now they are expected to speak out in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries. It is also interesting to consider the stand taken by the United States authorities on the proposed gathering. It is one thing when some rank-and-file police officers turn a blind eye on some hoodlums parading in front of the United Nations building in New York--this can always be blamed on the lack of zeal on the part of their superiors. But it is an entirely different matter when thugs of all kinds are permitted to enter the United States for their meeting, and are even encouraged to do so. Press reports have it that the so-called congress in New York may be honored by the personal presence of the mayor of New York, the state governor and several United States senators. All one can say in this respect is that the organizers of the slanderous campaign on human rights in the socialist countries must be really hard pressed for resources if they have to enlist the services of former executioners, traitors and ex-Nazis.

AMERICANS TAKING BREZHNEV WARNING ON IRAN 'MOST SERIOUSLY'

LD241213Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] Washington--An eloquent report appeared in the Washington POST a few days ago when the all-out strike by Iranian oil workers was at its height. The report described how representatives of Iran's ruling circles, in talks with members of the U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran, had expressed distress over the fact, that having ordered the latest arms from the United States at an astronomical total cost of $20 billion, they had "failed to foresee" the need to acquire the means for suppressing internal disturbances and were now forced to regain this lost ground on an emergency basis.

This fact, which very symbolically encapsulated the essence of U.S.-Iranian relations, merits particular attention in connection with the reports that have appeared in the Western press just recently about the possibility of military intervention in Iran by certain powers. This circumstance and its consequences are pointed out most definitely and emphatically in the interview which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave to PRAVDA.

The Washington POST report that we have already mentioned also contains a "hint" at such intervention. It states, in particular: "The (Washington--M.S.) administration was so disturbed by Iran's need for crowd control training that it was prepared to send U.S. troops to Iran in order to teach Iran's armed forces methods of harmless crowd control."

For the time being let us leave aside the ridiculous and hypocritical packaging in which the idea of military intervention was concealed and turn to the essence of the problem, the "meat".

Reports have filtered through to the capital's press about a telephone conversation which Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, had with Tehran. According to extremely well-informed Washington observers, Brzezinski said this: "Do everything you deem necessary to reestablish authority and stability. Whatever this may be, we will support you 100 percent." Did the possibility of military intervention come within the concept of "100 percent support?" [paragraph continues]

Logically, and also according to press reports, it did, although since the publication of L.I. Brezhnev's interview, which has attracted close and universal attention here, official bodies have been asserting that Washington did not and does not have any such intentions. But words are not insignificant [slovo ne vorobey] and the phrase about "100 percent support" has extremely substantial foundations and reasons behind it. Washington's heightened interest in Iran is due to its military-strategic and economic expansion in the Persian Gulf region and the entire Near East. Suffice it to say that according to information from the U.S. Energy Department, Iran accounts for 10 percent of all U.S. oil imports.

But Washington's stakes in Iran are not of course limited to oil. U.S. business has taken deep root in Iranian soil. Construction contracts and investments in industry and services amount to many billions of dollars. Only recently 500 U.S. firms with permanent enterprises in Iran have invested $700 million in various kinds of Iranian real estate. This sum does not include short-term "technical assistance" contracts. Among the aforementioned 500 firms are some very big U.S. monopolies. Thus, Bell Helicopter has assembly lines and repair workshops in Esfahan, Dupont has a chemical plant, General Motors has enterprises producing Cadillacs, Buicks, and Chevrolets, the John Deere firm is building tractors there, and so on.

Furthermore, U.S. exports to Iran amount to $3.8 billion annually, while military deliveries, including the most up-to-date weapons and aircraft, amount to $2.6 billion. Over the last 5 years Iran has purchased U.S. arms worth almost $10 billion. And in the future there is a still unrealized "package" of military deals worth $12 billion. This "package" includes 7 AWACS air warning systems, Phoenix missiles, 160 F-16 fighters, 70 Grumman F-14 fighters and 90 additional F-16 fighters to be supplied by General Dynamics.

In the light of this it becomes perfectly understandable why Washington is promising Iran its so-called "100 percent support." Disturbed by the mass unrest in Iran, which has jeopardized U.S. military and economic investments, the U.S. Congress, the Pentagon and the CIA are urgently examining all possible ways of implementing this "100 percent support." During the discussions facts are continously surfacing which attest to profound and dangerous U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs. In particular, it is possible to point to the recent session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Committee on International Relations at which evidence was given by top officials of the CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency. These statements shed additional light on how thoroughly and broadly various U.S. intelligence departments have wedged themselves into Iran's internal affairs and life.

And now a few words about the "humane" aspect of such intervention. Scared by developments in Iran, the U.S. ruling circles are increasingly frequently discarding the fig-leaf of "the defense of human rights" and are increasingly revealing their true face. In this sense the appeals--which cannot be described as anything but heart-rending--currently being made by the famous journalistic "hawks" Evans and Novak are extremely significant. Thus, in an article with the noteworthy title "Back to First Principles," this duo is demanding the rejection of verbiage about "human rights," "civil liberties," and other "politically attractive slogans" of the Carter administration and the lifting of all restrictions on CIA activity so that the latter may be able to "play a decisive role in contemporary Iran" (is this not a call for intervention?!). Such appeals are by no means a voice crying in the wilderness. The press reports that the administration has "privately" turned to Richard Helms for help and advice. If it is taken into account that Helms is a former CIA director, former U.S. ambassador to Tehran and at present a member of the Iranian lobby in Washington, it is easy to guess what "help and advice" the administration's representatives are seeking from him.

The bitter experience of the past and current events show convincingly how dangerous this "help and advice" is for Iran's national interests and how much they run counter to the interests of the United States ifself in the correct meaning of the term. Certain newspapers--the Washington POST, for instance--stressing that "U.S. intelligence has not confirmed that communists are playing any part in the Iranian protest movement," at the same time point out that "when, finally, the animosity of the masses breaks through the barrier of repressions erected with U.S. assistance, we shall stand before the world isolated and discredited."

L.I. Brezhnev's interview with PRAVDA has, with fresh force, drawn the attention of the U.S. public to the events is Iran, their sources and possible consequences. The warning contained in this interview against any foreign interference in Iran's internal affairs--in any form and under any pretext--has been received here most seriously. In the light of historical experience and the contemporary development of events, the warning is extremely important and topical. Its significance for the preservation of peace and security in the Persian Gulf and throughout the world is difficult to overestimate.

BLUMENTHAL OIL DIPLOMACY AIMED AT 'PRESERVING INEQUALITY'

LD241834Y Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--TASS observer Sergey Stoklitskiy wirtes:

The closer the conference of oil ministers of the petroleum-exporting countries (OPEC) scheduled for mid-December, the more noticeable becomes the activity of Washington's oil diplomacy. It is from this viewpoint that one must also regard the recently completed visit by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal to a number of Middle East countries.

Neither the U.S. administration, nor the Western press conceal that the main aim of Washington's emissary was to "influence" the OPEC member-countries and make the most "compliant" of them give up their intention to increase the base price of oil at the forthcoming conference. This objective also predetermined the itinerary of the tour: Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Iran and Kuwait, i.e. precisely the countries, which, judging by the experience of the past, are known to be most "moderate and compliant" representative of the petroleum-exporting countries.

Michael Blumenthal carried in his bag in this tour a large set of means of exerting "influence": from the promises to halt inflation and the drop in the U.S. dollar rate to unambiguous threats expressed in the upper echelon of the American administration, which warned the OPEC countries against the grave consequences stemming to them from an "unfounded increase in the price of oil".

But as seen from pronouncements by leading officials of the countries, which the U.S. treasury secretary visited, his tour did not have the effect that was expected in Washington. Most of the OPEC member-countries are inclined to achieve an increase in oil prices, Minister of Oil and Natural Resources of the United Arab Emirates Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah pointed out.

Even the representative of Saudi Arabia, which usually attentively listens to calls and "advice" from overseas, Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, said, as the New York TIMES notes, that "his country does not intend to deviate from the positions taken by the other OPEC member-countries."

One will easily understand the differences between Washington and the petroleum-exporting countries, which were reaffirmed in the course of the visit, recollecting the events of recent past. A year before the OPEC conference in Caracas, the Western states, in the first place the United States, undertook once again to persuade the "moderates in the OPEC camp." Since then, the price of oil has remained unchanged, "frozen" since January 1977 while the prices of industrial products exported by young states from the West have been steadily growing as a result of world-wide inflation. The price difference, which daily reduces the export earnings of the developing countries, is aggravated by the permanent depreciation of the American dollar serving as the basis for the calculation of world oil prices. As a result, according to the figures of the OPEC Secretariat, the export earnings of the organization's member-countries have dropped roughly 30 percent during the last two years.

It is clear that the present manoeuvres of the American oil diplomacy are directed at preserving at any cost the present inequality in international economic relations between the developing and industrialized capitalist states. Judging by the results of Michael Blumenthal's tour, the question of whether it is worthwhile to repeat the sorry lessons of the past is ever more often asked in a number of capitals of the OPEC member-countries.

U.S. PUBLIC 'DISTURBED' BY APPOINTMENT OF ACDA DIRECTOR

LD241930Y Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

["Questionable Appointment"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, November 24, TASS--The American public is disturbed by the White House decision to appoint the retired General George Seignious the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. As it became known, this general, closely connected with the Pentagon, was until recently a member of the militarist Coalition for Peace Through Strength which insisted on no SALT agreement with the USSR. Congressmen Theodore Weiss, Ronald Dellums and John Conyers sent President Carter a letter which questions the appointment of George Seignious as the director of the agency which, as they stress, is responsible for the planning and implementation of the U.S. arms limitation policy and exerts influence on the U.S. stance at the SALT talks. The Washington POST writes that the decision to make General Seignious the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is like setting a fox to keep one's geese.

U.S. LOSING COMPETITIVENESS IN WORLD MARKETS

LD270011Y Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov reports: The United States is losing its leading positions in the capitalist economy in sharp competition against other capitalist countries. As the Washington POST notes, American firms are losing superiority over their rivals in such important industrial fields as, for example, electronics and radio-engineering. In recent years, the paper finds, the U.S. has conceded to Japan the leading role in the manufacture of optical instruments, electronic microscopes and articles of stainless steel. The industrial utilization of atomic energy is no longer a monopoly of the American corporations. Presidential advisor on scientific questions F. Press had to admit that the "U.S. is losing its superiority in technology." The White House created six special "fire brigades" for studying the situation.

FASCISTS' ANTI-SOVIET PROVOCATIONS IN U.S. UNHINDERED

LD242346Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, 24 Nov, TASS--Numerous fascist-style organizations, which have chosen foreign government and their staff as targets for their hostile actions, are operating without hindrance in the United States with the connivance of the official authorities. A few days ago the Chicago police discovered a cache of dynamite, which belonged to Serbian nationalists. It also emerged that the terrorists were planning to blow up the Yugoslav Consulate. This is not the first foray by the nationalists. According to the New York TIMES, since 1975 18 terrorist acts have been committed in the United States against the Yugoslavia official representatives. Nevertheless the emigre riff-raff is continuing its criminal activity.

It is noted in UN circles that over the past 1-5 years unpunished raids have also been carried out on the missions of a number of Arab and other states.

Systematic provocations by anti-Soviet elements and Zionists are also being carried out in New York against the USSR's UN Mission and other Soviet establishments. Although the provocations were of an organized character, and it was not difficult to discover the names of their initators, none of the hooligans have been punished. Moreover, at the times of the provocations there were frequently no policemen "on the spot."

The deep concern of the international community over these hostile actions against the missions of foreign states accredited to the United Nations is reflected in a report presented to the UN General Assembly by the UN committee for relations with the United States, the host country. The committee has demanded effective and urgent action by the U.S. authorities to safeguard the security of foreign states' UN representatives in accordance with the obligations undertaken by the U.S. Government.

WASHINGTON SEEKING NUCLEAR DEAL WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD241409Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye Rusakov dispatch: "Nuclear Deal Under Preparation"]

[Text] New York, 17 November--Citing Arms Control and Disarmament Agency staffers, INQUIRY magazine has disclosed that Washington is developing plans for a nuclear deal with Pretoria. Its essence is that in exchange for South African adherence to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the United States will supply the racist regime with nuclear technology and enriched uranium.

If the deal goes through, Washington intends to present it as a step toward preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. In fact, as the magazine notes, specialists believe that the Republic of South Africa already has enough nuclear material to produce nuclear weapons and that adherence to the treaty would not stop the regime from continuing to stockpile this material.

According to INQUIRY, the Republic of South Africa has 10-20 percent of world uranium reserves and currently occupies the leading place in the capitalist world in terms of uranium extraction.

ATTACK ON MAO PART OF CURRENT PEKING POWER STRUGGLE

OW251102Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] What has happened recently on Peking's Changan Street can be regarded as the most significant development in China's current political situation. According to reports from foreign correspondents stationed in Peking, tens of thousands of people gather on this main street in Peking from morning to night, eagerly waiting to see the tatzupao criticizing Mao Tse-tung. The more anti-Mao posters appear, the higher the emotion registered among the people. According to foreign news agencies, as the people become more excited, several cases of physical violence among the masses have been reported. According to a REUTER report, one person was attacked by the masses when he attempted to post a wallposter praising Mao Tse-tung.

What is the significance of all these incidents? By reading the wall posters on Peking's Changan Street, one can see that the antipeople activities launched by the Great Helmsman [Mao Tse-tung] were indeed highly naive. Is it not true that Chinese newspapers formerly published many pictures of a beaming Mao Tse-tung? Is it not true that he at one time issued a series of orders to the Red Guard chiefs now in jail? Can one believe that the order to suppress demonstrating masses in Tienanmen Square was issued without approval of this Great Helmsman? Furthermore, without Mao Tse-tung's approval, how could some leading Peking authorities engage in such political activities as visiting wounded militiamen in hospitals? What is happening now on Peking's Changan Street clearly shows that the people have finally decided to frankly speak their own minds. However, there is one question we want to ask: Who is giving permission to post anti-Mao wallposters in the center of Peking? And why? Actually, this is a spontaneous phenomenon. It must be noted that the people harbor the same deep hatred for Mao Tse-tung today as they did a few years ago. However, in the past they were afraid to speak up.

What is the significance of this new development? The signal to attack Mao Tse-tung has finally been issued, but who will benefit from this new development? Beyond a shadow of doubt the signal was issued by Teng Hsiao-ping and his followers. We all know Teng Hsiao-ping has very big political ambitions. He has racked his brain over how to completely take over the leadership of China. To this end, Teng Hsiao-ping needs to topple the Hua Kuo-feng clique, which still holds some key positions in party and government organs.

What kind of role does the attack on Mao Tse-tung play in relation to the power struggle between Teng and Hua? We all know that Hua reached heaven at a single bound 2 years ago, because of the so-called "behest" of the Great Helmsman and the arrangements he made before his death. If Teng Hsiao-ping gains power and labels Mao Tse-tung a tyrant, then the so-called "behest" and Mao's arrangements before his death would become charges against Hua Kuo-feng. Mao Tse-tung once said: "With you in charge, I'm at ease." But, it has now been revealed that Mao Tse-tung was responsible for many crimes committed against the people. This amounts to a total moral defeat for the new emperor who mounted the throne with Mao Tse-tung's support. In the current power struggle, why don't Teng Hsiao-ping's followers adopt the effective method of aiming the spearhead of attack directly at Mao Tse-tung? There are many reasons. Obviously, Teng Hsiao-ping still needs extensive support from the central organs and various localities and still wants to place his own followers wherever he can. This process has by now accelerated. Some leading personnel in Peking and various provinces were recently dismissed and replaced by Teng Hsiao-ping's partners. This is why the followers of Teng Hsiao-ping are in a position to launch the second round of their power struggle, that is, to aim the spearhead of attack directly at Mao Tse-tung.

However, one should not overestimate the importance of those wallposters which attacked Mao Tse-tung. First of all, we must not compare the wallposters with the journal RED FLAG or the PEOPLE'S DAILY. What merits our attention is that even after several days, no one has bothered to tear the posters down. Most people feel that this would never have happened if Wu Te were mayor of Peking. But it is my personal opinion that Wu Te's dismissal from his post as Peking's mayor has become a decisive factor in organizing spontaneous mass criticism of Mao Tse-tung.

According to reports, a high-level political conference is being held in Peking. It was also reported that at this conference Teng Hsiao-ping may succeed in dismissing some people he does not like in order to strengthen his own position. However, it is a dangerous illusion to think that Teng Hsiao-ping's promotion may result in abandoning Maoism, the foundation of Peking's domestic policies. Teng Hsiao-ping may destroy the idol of Mao Tse-tung and come to the throne on the basis of the ruins of this idol. However, in order to safeguard his own position, Teng Hsiao-ping will not abandon Mao Tse-tung's methods of suppressing the people. For instance, the Chinese working masses are now sacrificing tremendously to carry out the policy of militarization. Any leader who pursues such a policy will sooner or later run into trouble with the people. Teng Hsiao-ping is fully aware of this point. This is why he has repeatedly defended Mao Tse-tung's theory of continuing the revolution under proletarian dictatorship, the same theory that has been used extensively to persecute those who dared to express their dissatisfaction. Teng Hsiao-ping once said that since class struggle must be carried out in China, it is necessary to launch another Cultural Revolution.

WALLPOSTER CAMPAIGN IN PRC REFLECTS 'GROWING DISCONTENT'

LD241918Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, November 24, TASS--Analyzing the appearance in Peking of new wall-posters containing direct attacks on Mao Tse-tung and covertly criticising the present chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Hua Kuo-feng, local newspapers offer an opinion to the effect that the contents of the wall-posters testify to the unceasing discord in China's top leadership.

The wall-posters tell of the tragic developments in April 1976 in Peking when the city authorities and the organs of public security had ruthlessly suppressed the peaceful demonstration of the working people of the Chinese capital at the Tienanmen Square. "The authorities of the feudal-fascist dictatorship, says one of the wall-posters, had moved 100,000 armed security forces and police to suppress the unarmed people. The blood of the revolutionary people spilled in rivers. The white terror had embraced the entire ancient Forbidden City, the Sun Yat-sen Park, the Palace of Culture of the Working People which were turned into prisons and casemates."

"The number of prisons multiplied all over China. So many noble people died a tragic death at the knives of the feudal-fascist dictatorship and in the prisons! The People's Republic of socialism was transformed into a feudal-fascist Chinese empire. As regards the political regime, what remained of the People's Republic was but a hollow title. The right to live, the democratic rights and the human rights became empty slogans, while the constitution was reduced to a scrap of paper designed to deceive and to hoodwink the people."

The author of this wall-poster further criticises the current position of the Communist Party of China central organ JEN-MIN-JIH-PAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] regarding the events of 1976. One cannot but pose the question, the leaflet says, as to where the right to live, democracy and human rights have gone. After all this, do we still need the name of the People's Republic of China?

If not, then what is necessary is to openly replace this name by a "feudal-fascist Chinese empire." Will that not simplify matters? If one is to leave the name intact, then one must really translate the title into reality and not to shout half-seriously and half-hypocritically about the political regime of a people's republic...

Analysts point out that both the appearance of the wall-posters and their contents are rather purposeful in the nature. It can be seen that the current wall-poster campaign is skillfully directed by the supporters of the late premier of the Chinese People's Republic, Chou En-lai, and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

After the reports on the appearance in Peking of wall-posters with attacks against Mao Tse-tung, writes newspaper STRAITS TIMES, the most recent reports on similar attacks on Hua Kuo-feng, who in 1976 was China's minister for public security, could almost be termed as a logical continuation of those developments, which incidentally do not come as a surprise since Hua Kuo-feng had been promoted by Mao Tse-tung. This was followed by more important reports on demands to appoint Teng Hsiao-ping to a highest leading post in China. Local observers also pay attention to the fact that the new wall-poster campaign has come immediately after the removal of the member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Wu Te, from the post of the first secretary of the City Committee and chairman of Peking's Revolutionary Committee and the whole series of replacements in the provincial organs of power where, as has also been the case in the capital, those promoted by the Cultural Revolution had lost their jobs. At the same time the Chinese press reported on arrests and trials of five former chiefs of the Red Guards.

Serving as a vehicle for the struggle for power between different factions inside the Chinese leadership, the current wall-poster campaign, no matter who is behind it, is objectively reflecting the growing discontent of the broad masses of China's population with the regime of terror and lawlessness still in existence in China.

PEKING CROWDS CALL FOR TENG HSIAO-PING AS PREMIER

LD270714Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Several thousand people gathered in the central square of Peking on Saturday and Sunday. They were demanding the appointment of Teng Hsiao-ping, deputy premier of the State Council, to the post of premier. This post is presently occupied by Hua Kuo-feng, who is at the same time the chairman of the Communist Party Central Committee. Wallposters have appeared in Peking over the past few days criticizing the late Mao Tse-tung. It is thought that the struggle for power in Peking's leadership is reflected in these posters.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON CHINA MINORITIES ISSUE

NC241224 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 15 to 24 October carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 1530 GMT on 15 October the radio carries a very poorly received talk on the progress registered in Kazakhstan in various sectors, particularly in agriculture, thanks to extensive aid from the Soviet state. After praising the large scale irrigation and canal work undertaken in Kazakhstan, the commentator says: "The people of Sinkiang are still deprived of canals and other irrigation installations." "Though the Chinese rulers employ national minority workers in heavy work, they do not spend adequate sums on their welfare." "Though the peasants have suffered a severe drought this year, the state has failed to give them any aid."

At 1530 GMT on 16 October the radio carries a lengthy talk on the work of the Afro-Asian Writers Union. The commentator says that 21 years ago Afro-Asian writers, including Chinese writers, held their first meeting in Tashkent and formed an international organization. This organization recently celebrated its 21st anniversary. Several speakers addressed the meeting and one of them said: "During this period multinational literatures have flourished in the Soviet Union while the Sinkiang Uighur literature has suffered severe setbacks owing to the atrocious behavior of the Chinese ruling circles." Another speaker stressed the care and concern that the state has been showing in Uzbek and other SSRs for the general welfare and education of the people. He is further quoted as saying: "In the Soviet socialist republics, elementary and secondary education is compulsory and medicine is free. The state considers raising the material and cultural level of its people one of its prime duties." "The behavior of the Chinese rulers, however, is in conflict with the interests of the people in the national minority regions. Let us take the issue of the people's health for example. Urumchi Radio reported last week that in one of the communes (?an epidemic) broke out." "The Chinese workers, too, are displeased with the indifference of the ruling class."

At 1530 GMT on 19 October the radio carries a talk on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Chinese Komsomol Congress. After stating that this congress is now in session, the commentator says that many leaders and leading members of the East Turkestan Revolutionary Youth Organization have become members, that the Sinkiang youths fought valiantly against the Kuomintang and that the sons and daughters of the Uighur, Kazakh and Mongolian peoples struggled fearlessly against the despotic rule of the Kuomintang. The commentary continues: "These sons and daughters had formed a patriotic organization among the local people." "The national army fought with sacrifice and contributed to the development of the economy of the Uighur republic." "Many Uighurs, Kazakhs and other nationalities had voluntarily joined the East Turkestani Army and displayed heroism on the battlefields." "Members of the Revolutionary Committee were the first to respond to the call of the East Turkestani Government for a campaign against illiteracy. They taught at schools and lectured workers and peasants on the mission of the East Turkestani revolution."

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES USSR-ROMANIAN RELATIONS

LD252306Y Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

Vladimir Iliyn Commentary

[Text] The USSR attaches paramount importance to the continual strengthening of the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and the development of their cooperation in building the new society. The post-war period witnessed the extensive development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation. The character of Soviet-Romanian relations exemplifies the new type of socialist relations. The principles determining relations between our countries are: solidarity, friendship and disinterested fraternity, mutual respect for independence and noninterference in internal affairs.

The comradely cooperation between the CPSU and the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], the contacts and talks between the leaders of our parties and states and above all between comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu are of exceptional importance for strengthening and widening Soviet-Romanian relations. The summit meetings and talks at Bucharest in November 1976 marked an important step on the path of strengthening cooperation between the CPSU and RCP, and the friendship between their peoples. The joint Soviet-Romanian statement, approved during the visit, defined the long-term guidelines for deepening relations between the USSR and Romania in various fields on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

The Crimea meetings between Comrades Brezhnev and Ceausescu were also of great importance. At the October 1978 talks in Bucharest between the CPSU and RCP delegations. An examination was made of the progress toward fulfillment of the consensus achieved at the meetings between Comrades Brezhnev and Ceausescu. Members of the two delegations pointed out that recently a number of concrete steps had been taken toward implementing the long-term program of Soviet-Romanian cooperation, laid out in the 1976 joint declaration. Soviet-Romanian cooperation in the sphere of state relations is developing successfully while cultural and scientific exchanges are expanding. Economic cooperation is developing dynamically. This is shown by the growth of mutual trade between the USSR and Romania, amounting this year to $1.2 billion. As the August Crimea meeting pointed out, great possibilities exist for expanding and deepening Soviet-Romanian economic relations in conjunction with the special long-term cooperation program approved by the 32nd CEMA session.

The experience of the post-war development of the socialist countries confirmed the huge importance of their coordinated actions in the international arena. Romania also participates with the other countries of the socialist community in elaborating the coordinated foreign policy of those states. Being a member of the Warsaw Pact, socialist Romania takes part systematically in the sessions of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries. It also took part in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee that ended a few days ago in Moscow.

The socialist community has accumulated rich experience in the joint solution of important international problems. Together with the other Warsaw Pact countries, the USSR and Romania act firmly and in the same direction for improving the international political climate and for restructuring international relations according to the equitable principles of equal rights, independence, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. Good results have been scored in that direction.

But the cause of strengthening peace and the process of detente encounter many difficulties and resistance from reactionary forces. The most obstinate imperialist circles do not want to analyze in a clear headed manner the balance of forces in the world.

They pursue unrealistic aims, dangerous to the cause of peace; they strive to gain military superiority over and impose their will on the socialist countries. These circles continue to pursue a military course, exemplified by the decision of the NATO council session to increase military allocations by billions of dollars over the current budgets, already full to bursting. Plans have been worked out and staged over several decades for increasing the armed forces and equipping them with ever more destructive mass extermination weapons.

As the CPSU and RCP delegations pointed out at last month's meeting in Bucharest, our countries intend to continue to act firmly together with the other Warsaw Pact countries, to increase their contribution to the cause of detente, security and international cooperation. The declaration adopted at the current meeting of the Political Consultative Committee by the USSR, Romania and the other fraternal countries pointed out the importance of intensifying the efforts of the socialist countries for attaining detente and the peaceful liquidation of hot-beds of tension. The document urges halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament; the renunciation of the use of force in the relations between states; the banning of all types of mass extermination arms including the barbarous neutron bomb.

Thanks to the coordinated actions in the international arena and the peace initiatives worked out collectively, the fraternal countries have made a decisive contribution to the improvement of the international climate, to detente in Europe and removing the danger of nuclear war. But there is still much to be done to strengthen peace and guarantee the security of all nations. The effectiveness of the efforts of the socialist countries depends on the extent of their cooperation in the name of peace on earth. That is why the communist and workers parties of the socialist community aspire to consolidate their mutual relations and thus increase their influence. The strengthening of fraternal relations between the CPSU and RCP plays an important role. The deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and the party of the Romanian communists accords with the basic interests of the peoples of the USSR and Romania and of the entire socialist community.

GDR'S TISCH SPEAKS ON USSR-GDR TU COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD242150Y Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--The agreement on cooperation between USSR and GDR trade unions, signed today, has been qualified as an important historical document by Harry Tisch, Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Central Board of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions.

He said in a TASS interview: "This agreement will further facilitate the development and deepening of fraternal relations between the working people of our two countries, their consolidation in the struggle for peace and social progress."

From the Soviet side, the agreement was signed by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU).

"The new document," Harry Tisch noted, "records the complete identity of our views on all topical problems of the international situation and the world trade union movement. We shall continue our joint struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, against the arms race and threat of new war."

Both the Central Committee of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions are determined to work purposefully for the consolidation of the anti-imperialist front of the working people, for united actions of the trade union movement, Harry Tisch stressed.

The new agreement notes that the trade unions of the two countries will in every possible way promote the prestige and influence of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the biggest international class organisation.

The long-term cooperation program envisages exchange of experience between trade unions in the organisation of socialist emulation, production management, and solution of social problems. "The achievements of the Soviet people are a model for us, mobilize us to continue efforts in the struggle to build a developed socialist society in the GDR," Harry Tisch said.

ARKHIPOV, UBIPARIP SIGN USSR-YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

LD252058Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A protocol was signed today in Moscow in connection with the 16th Session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The document was signed by Ivan Alekseyevich Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Government.

This is what the Yugoslav guest told our correspondent (Petr Shchekinin) in an interview.

[Ubiparip--begin recording in Serbo-Croatian fading into Russian translation] The 16th session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Commission examined the fulfillment of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation, concluded in November 1972 for the construction and reconstruction in Yugoslavia of a number of industrial enterprises and other installations, and also the agreement on cooperation in the production of equipment for atomic power stations. Great attention was paid also to the development between our countries of scientific and technical links, both present and future. Recently, about 160 projects have been outlined for joint research by the scientists of both our countries. In addition, at the session of the committee the report was examined on the standing mixed commission on machine-building and progress in the fulfillment of the bilateral trade protocol for the 1976-1980 period. A good amount of work has been covered. The session took place in a spirit of mutual understanding, businesslike cooperation and friendship. This raises the hope that all the plans mapped out will be fulfilled successfully.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV PRESENTS MEDALS IN KREMLIN

LD242002Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, has presented anniversary memorial medals entitled "100 Years of the Liberation of Bulgaria from the Ottoman Yoke 1878-1978" in the Kremlin to members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; candidate members of the CPUS Central Committee Politburo; and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. Those decorated expressed gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, to the Bulgarian State Council, and to the Bulgarian people.

37TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION MARKED

AU231917Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Albanian communist youth organization was formed 37 years ago today. Our observer Aleksandr Nikolayev writes:

This event was a turning point in the development of the youth movement in Albania. It generated a new impulse for the participation of Albanian youth in the national liberation struggle of their people. In this struggle many young Albanian patriots became heroes of the people. The names of Qemal Stafa, Misto Mane, Gjok Doci, Margarita Tutulani, Kajo Karafili and other heroes who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the Nazi-fascist occupiers will remain forever in the history of Albania.

The friendship between the Soviet and Albanian peoples, between the youths of our countries, was tempered and strengthened in the years of the common struggle against fascism. The Soviet Union resolutely supported the national liberation struggle of the Albanian people. At the peak of the bitter battles along the Volga in December 1942 the Soviet Government issued a special statement on Albania's independence, stressing that it recognized no claim whatever on the part of Italian imperialism over Albania's territory and that it wished to see Albania liberated from the fascist yoke and its independence restored.

The support of the Soviet Union for the just struggle of Albanians for their liberation and the heroic example set by the Soviet Army, which was destroying the Hitlerite occupiers, inspired the Albanian patriots to new feats and revived their firm belief in the inevitability of the defeat of fascism and the close victory.

The appeal addressed to the Albanian youth who attended the first conference of the aktiv of the Albanian communist youth organization held in June 1943 stated: Keep in mind the example set by the heroic youth of the Soviet Union, the youth of Lenin. Inform well the Albanian youth about the heroic struggle of the Soviet youth and its self-denial, sacrifices, work and successes.

In the first postwar years the youths of the Soviet Union and Albania were bound by a friendly comradeship and close cooperation. The youth unions of our countries exchanged delegations, became acquainted with the experience in the effort for communist education of the youth, and participated in the international actions of progressive international youth and in the world youth and student festivals. All this responded to the interests of the young generations of the Soviet Union and Albania, the active builders of the new society.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON MSZMP ANNIVERSARY

LD251724Y Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hungary is marking the 60th anniversary of the party of Hungarian communists, now bearing the name of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. In an interview given to our Budapest correspondent, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee, Dezsoe Nemes, said the interests of the country's working people were always the prize target of the party of Hungarian communists throughout its history.

The party has a membership of 790,000 and its policy is broadly supported by the people. Dezsoe Nemes stressed that the country's economy is developing rapidly and the living standards of the population are steadily improving.

The party has achieved successes, Dezsoe Nemes pointed out, mainly by creatively putting into practice the teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin. Hungarian communists draw on the experience of all communist parties, and first and foremost, on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Our party, Dezsoe Nemes said, strongly condemns the attempts made by some innovators to undermine the Marxist-Leninist foundation of the communist movement. The efforts made in that direction by the Chinese leaders are especially dangerous and do great harm to socialism, progress and peace.

The bourgeois propagandists trumpet loudly about alleged violations of human rights in Hungary. In reality, Dezsoe Nemes emphasized, the working people of the country take an active part in the management of state affairs. The Hungarian people enjoy broad democracy the like of which they never had before. Our party, Dezsoe Nemes went on to say, always adhered to the principles of proletarian internationalism. The Hungarian communists develop relations with all fraternal parties and stand firmly for stronger unity of the world communist and workers' movement. Hungary pursues a foreign policy course of strengthening peace and international cooperation. We solidarize with nations fighting for their freedoms and also with the young developing states.

Marking the anniversary of their party, Dezsoe Nemes said in conclusion, the Hungarian communists pledge to work for the welfare of the working class and the entire nation.

KADAR MEETS HUNGARIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN MOSCOW

LD241942Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar met representatives of the Hungarian community in Moscow at the Hungarian Embassy this morning. The first secretary of the party Central Committee, who led our country's delegation at the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee session, conveyed the greetings of the delegation to the Hungarians working in the Soviet Union, and had a friendly conversation with the participants in the meeting. Ambassador Matyas Szuroes was also present.

DEPUTY PREMIER NURIYEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN MINISTER

LD241649Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--on 21 November Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received P. Romany, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food.

G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR minister of procurements, took part in the talks.

BRIEFS

GOSSNAB DELEGATION TO POLAND-A delegation of the USSR Gossnab has ended its visit to Poland. A plan for cooperation was agreed on during the visit with the Ministry of Materials Management of the Polish People's Republic for 1979. The main trends of cooperation for 1981-1985 were also examined. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD]

PHARMACEUTICAL COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--A protocol has been signed in Sofia on the results of a session of the Bulgarian-Soviet standing commission on the pharmaceutical industry. The session examined the fulfillment of the plan for production specialization and mutual deliveries in the current year. A draft agreement on production specialization and exchange of medicines for the period 1981-1985 and results of scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of pharmaceutics were also discussed. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD]

DEUTSCHE WELLE 'FABRICATIONS' ABOUT USSR POLICY CRITICIZED

LD241115Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[M. Mikhaylov article: "Nonstop Lies..."]

[Text] When you hear "Deutsche Welle calling" over the air you must not expect objective and truthful information. So it was on the evening of 15 November, when the program "Soviet Strategy in the Developing Countries" was broadcast.

Deutsche Welle's radio liars stood everything on its head. Judge for yourselves. They maintained that the USSR is seeking to gain certain "spheres of influence" in Africa, that our country poses a mythical threat to young states, and even that the Soviet Union has set itself the task of "taking over from the colonialists."

What has provoked these crude anti-Soviet fabrications? It is the fact that the Soviet Union is helping young developing countries to strengthen their independence and that our country is developing countries to strengthen their independence and that our country is developing mutually advantageous links ties them on an equal basis.

This arouses the indignation of those responsible for Deutsche Welle broadcasts. They are even spreading the following hocus-pocus: As they see it, Western colonialists are harmless innocents, "making their exit" from their former colonies because they are "tired of power." They must be joking: The capitalist monopolies and their political lackeys are trying to hold on wherever they can and are not fastidious about the means they employ to do so. The USSR, however, acts as a sincere, disinterested friend of peoples that have achieved or are still struggling to achieve their freedom.

"The socialist revolution in the Soviet Union not only gave the peoples' liberation movement wide scope but also support in casting off the colonialist yoke and destroying the fetters of foreign exploitation and the rule of world imperialism." --These words of Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, are a well-aimed blow at Deutsche Welle's ignoramuses and slanderers.

WEST BERLIN'S JOINING EC WOULD INFRINGE QUADRIPARTITE ACCORD

LD260026Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1830 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As already announced, the local Social Democratic Party congress has taken place in West Berlin. The agenda centered on the election of the party's candidates for the direct elections to the European Parliament in 1979. The fact that the West Berlin Social Democrats made this topic the subject of their discussions leads--to put it mildly--to a few raised eyebrows. The election of candidates for direct elections to the European Parliament contradicts the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement because they are aimed at altering the status of the city.

At the same time, the authorities of the Western powers in West Berlin notified the senate and the organs of the European communities that direct elections to the European Parliament in the city were impossible. The city assembly then began intensive consultations with Bonn on the inclusion of West Berlin representatives in the FRG group. A hurried start was made in the Interior Ministry on drawing up a law on direct elections to the European Parliament. This law was passed in summer 1978. The law extends to West Berlin and contains provisions through which the FRG's power over the city is to be exercised. This law, among other things, sets out the process of appointing the deputies from West Berlin.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that these activities are irreconcilable with the provisions of the quadripartite agreement. It is clearly stated there that the western sectors of Berlin are not a component part of the FRG, and nor can they in the future be administered by it.

It is not for the representatives of the FRG Interior Ministry to cite the decision of the Federal Constitutional Court of 31 May 1973. Under the quadripartite agreement, the article of the FRG basic law declaring West Berlin to be a federal land was annulled, and has no power. This is also a suitable place to recall that, according to Article 25 of the FRG basic law, the general rules of public international law are an integral part of federal law and take precedence over the FRG'S internal laws.

In this way, the sending of deputies of the city parliament to the European Parliament--and, moreover, together with the parliamentary group from the FRG--can in no way be reconciled with West Berlin's legal and political status. It is, therefore, a case of a desire to discreetly link West Berlin to the EEC, and to the measures for the political and military integration of Western Europe. This is not a case of economic links or cultural cooperation, but of more serious and dangerous affairs. They cannot remain without consequences. Reference to Adenauer saying or writing something about West Berlin at the conclusion of the Rome agreements is of no help here.

West Berlin's situation--as set forth in the quadripartite agreement and in other agreements and decisions--cannot be altered by some arbitrary action, even if these actions are taken under cover of the European communities. The Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries have repeatedly, in definite acts, shown their good will with regard to the affairs of West Berlin. They have supported and still support peaceful and calm development in this area on the basis of mutual respect for interests and of the constructive approach to all problems.

The plan to include West Berlin in the work of the European Parliament is not evidence of the other isde's desire to display a sober approach, and to act as in a good relationship and mutual understanding.

FRG JOURNAL CITED ON PRC INTEREST IN TANK, GUN PURCHASES

LD221137Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 78 P 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch Leopards For Peking]

[Text] Bonn, 17 November--The Peking leadership is interested in buying Leopard tanks and 120mm guns from the FRG. This is disclosed by EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE, the journal of West German military-industrial circles. Talks on lifting all bans on supplying weapons to Peking are now being discussed by the appropriate NATO committee in Brussels.

In the journal's assessment, the lists of weapons on whose purchase the Peking representatives held talks last March-April in a number of West European countries are "extremely impressive." As for the talks in the FRG, the journal reports "Judging by appearances, the main points were the Leopard tanks and the 120mm smoothbore guns which even the United States is adopting for its latest tanks. Last year Peking purchased four helicopters ostensibly for drilling work on the sea shelf but actually certainly for military use."

Citing expert conclusions, the journal writes that, as a result of these weapons deliveries, Peking would be more closely attached to the United States and NATO.

WEU MEETING PONDERS EUROPEAN MILITARY, POLITICAL SOLIDARITY

LD242354Y Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 24, TASS--The 24th session of the assembly of the West European Union [WEU] which discussed the problems of the so-called "European military and political solidarity" has ended its deliberations here. The session participants discussed problems of integration in the production of armaments, systems of military satellites within the framework of NATO and increasing the strategic nuclear potential of Europe.

Critchley, a British conservative, proposed to create a specialised European agency on armaments under the Common Market, a proposal which has been assessed by local analysis as a further step along the path of militarising the European community and turning the EEC into a NATO's appendage.

The assembly has recommended a study on the problem of utilising cruise missiles and neutron weapons in the European theatre of military operations.

PCP CONDEMNS AUTHORITIES' LACK OF RESPONSE TO OPORTO EVENTS

LD261158Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Portuguese democratic public opinion has voiced its indignation at the insolent reactionary onslaught in Oporto where local headquarters of the Union of Communist Youth, the Union of the Socialist Party and various other organizations of the Portuguese Communist Party and various other organizations were damaged. The executive of the northern regional organization of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has published a statement condemning the authorities' lack of immediate response to the incidents. Although the police had been warned about the deliberate acts of banditry planned by the neo-Nazis, they were very late in arriving at the scene of the incidents.

The PCP has reaffirmed its solidarity with the other leftwing organizations and has called for a strengthening of unity in the common struggle for the democratic ideals. The Young Socialists' local organization has firmly protested against the reactionaries' outrageous conduct. In a statement released later, the Young Socialists said that they will firmly defend the democratic gains of the Portuguese people and will demonstrate against the rightwing forces' attempts to make the country go back to the dark days of fascism.

BRUSSELS TALKS BETWEEN EC, CEMA DELEGATIONS REPORTED

LD252116Y Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, November 25, TASS--Talks between a delegation of the European communities led by Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities Wilhelm Haferkamp and a delegation of the Council for Mutual Economic Community and CMEA member countries led by CMEA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev held talks here on the premises of the Commission for the European Communities from November 22 to November 25 for the purpose of concluding an agreement.

The delegations held a broad exchange of opinions and agreed to continue the contacts.

The meeting passed in a business-like and open atmosphere.

PRC INSTRUCTS AUSTRIAN MAOISTS TO CRITICIZE ALBANIA

LD242330Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1758 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, 24 November, TASS--It has become known in journalistic circles here that the PRC Embassy in Vienna regularly gives Austrian Maoists instructions and "inspires" their conduct on several issues.

Regarding Albania in particular, the impleication of these "instructions" from the Chinese Embassy to the Austrian Communist League is that the Albanian Labor Party is allegedly leading the country down a revisionist path, and so "all truly revolutionary forces" must break with the Albanian leadership. In the Maoists' press organ, KLASSENKAMPF, the thesis should be pushed that "E. Hoxha wants to sell the country to social-imperialism," and to do everything to stress that on a number of issues Tirana is adopting a stance similar to that of Moscow. The Chinese instructors intend this campaign to force Albania to distance itself still further from the USSR.

However, the Chinese instructors are warning their pupils against excessive zeal in this anti-Albanian campaign to avoid giving the pupblic in Austria and other Western countries the undesirable impression that the break between the PRC and Albania is a "big loss" for Peking.

It is pointed out here that, during this private instruction, the Chinese have expressed satisfaction with the local Maoists' invitation to a delegation of Eritrean separatists to visit Austria. In the view of the Chinese Embassy in Vienna, such African elements should again be invited to Austria.

U.S., CANADA FAIL TO AGREE ON FISHING, RESOURCE ISSUES

LD252056Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] We are now on the North American continent in Canada. The U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, has just made an official visit to that country. Our correspondent, Vladimir Ositrov, reports from Ottawa: Washington is not lavish with its attention to the Canadians, although it's fond of mentioning its friendship now and then. That was true of this visit. Cyrus Vance talked at length about America's sympathy and friendly feelings for Canada but the Canadian foreign minister, Don Jamieson, did not show a liking for high rhetoric. He reminded his guest that Canada and the United States were divided by a number of unresolved problems.

To begin with, these include America's desire to use Canada's vast raw materials and energy resources for its interests. That desire was displayed clearly at these talks too. But, as it can be seen from the final communique, Washington failed to achieve what it wanted to.

No concrete agreement was reached either about ending the so-called fishing war between the two countries, which has been going on since last June. The issue of demarcation of the sea border between Canada and the United States was also shelved. That issue appeared after the two countries introduced 200-mile economic zones. The dispute is about who should own the rich oil and gas deposits that are expected to be contained on the continental sea shelf.

Canada's Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau said once that Canada, which is side-by-side with the United States, looks like a mouse sleeping near an elephant.

The mouse feels uncomfortable when the elephant starts moving. These words aptly describe the present level of relations between the two countries.

FINANCIAL TIMES ARTICLE ON SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TREATY REFUTED

LD241056Y Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

["What Are They Afraid Of?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in Moscow recently between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia is widely commented on by the world press. Big foreign newspapers and prominent public and political figures point out that this document is a very important one for strengthening peace in Africa and beyond it.

The British FINANCIAL TIMES also reacted to this event, but in its own way. This organ of British business circles began to comment not on what is written in the articles of the treaty but on its own inventions. In its conjectures and speculation this newspaper went so far as to ascribe to the Soviet Union a desire "to penetrate into Africa" and to cut off the Red Sea oil supply routes in order to leave the West without petrol, kerosene and mazut.

Why did the FINANCIAL TIMES use such cheap tricks? This was evidently because someone in the West saw in the Soviet-Ethiopian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation a serious threat to the imperialists' self-seeking designs in the Red Sea area.

It is well-known that in the recent past, during the West-supported aggression by Somali, it was Ethiopia's close relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community that played the decisive part in thwarting the imperialist plans. The conclusion of the treaty will undoubtedly help further stabilize the situation in that strategically important and potentially explosive area of the continent, the Horn of Africa.

But certain Western circles are not interested in the normalization of the situation in the region and they are trying to fan up strife among African countries, setting them on a collision course with each other and counterposing African states to their natural and true allies, the socialist countries. Trying to discredit the Soviet-Ethiopian treaty and cast aspersions on Soviet policy, these circles circulate all kind of absurd slanderous inventions similar to those that appeared on the pages of the FINANCIAL TIMES.

DRAWBACKS TO HARRIER DEAL BETWEEN UK, PRC CITED

LD250507Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Valeriy Belyanskiy commentary]

[Text] At about the same time as he [presumably Wang Chen] is negotiating in London the purchase of Harrier jet fighters, secretary general of the NATO bloc Joseph Luns, speaking in an interview for a number of West German and Austrian papers declared that none of the NATO governments intends to establish any military contacts with China. Moreover, Luns added, such military contacts would change the present balance of forces in the world and would smash all hopes for a lessening of tensions. Luns is hard to argue with on this remark, yet the impression is that London has its own point of view of the development of relations with Peking. Let's see what dividends London hopes to get by meeting halfway Peking's interests in the military field.

This is not only a matter of a likely unfriendly act with regard to the Soviet Union, a country with which Britain, as the queen noted in her speech earlier this month, is seeking to develop constructive contacts. If Britain follows this line it may contribute to international tension, and one of the Labour MP's, Frank Allaun, probably had good grounds for his recent statement in the commons when he warned against selling military products to China since this might damage peace, the prospects of relaxation of tension and talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

There is one more factor which must not be ignored. As it arms China, Britain may encourage Peking to launch military adventures in regions where the West has considerable interests, such as Southeast Asia and the Middle East. Even some of the London papers have warned that such a prospect is quite real, since Peking hasn't as yet given up one of Mao's slogans in which the late Chinese leader called for the conquest of the world. Maybe there is some sense in remembering such details when London takes a final decision on British arms shipments to China.

SOVIET, UK POLITICAL, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES MEET

LD240024Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--A round-table meeting of representatives of the political, public, business and scientific circles of the Soviet Union and Great Britain was held here on November 20-22. Such meetings are held in conformity with the agreement reached as a result of the Soviet-British summit negotiations in February 1975.

The sides exchanged views on a broad range of important international political and economic problems. They discussed the prospects of consolidating and deepening the detente, containing the arms race and expanding mutually advantageous international and bilateral cooperation.

Inozemtsev on Roundtable

LD221342Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 22, TASS--The fourth round-table meeting of representatives of the Soviet and British public came to a close here. A fruitful exchange of opinions enabled them to get a better idea of the two sides' stands on various questions of our time, Academician Nikolay Inozemtsev, director of the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told a TASS correspondent, commenting on the results of the meeting.

There was consensus of opinion on a number of matters. Views on other positions were rather close, he said. Thus, representatives of the public of the two countries hold that there is no alternative to detente and that it is necessary to press for a real progress in disarmament.

It was also pointed out that in present-day conditions joint efforts of many states are necessary for the solution of the problems of energy, environmental protection, and medicine.

Appraising the situation in the Middle East and in Africa, the sides adhered to different positions, Inozemtsev went on to say. But there was a general opinion that a peaceful solution to matters of dispute is necessary without an armed interference in the affairs of countries.

The sides noted a certain progress in the development of economic relations between the USSR and Britain. It was emphasized that possibilities in this direction are far from being exhausted.

UK's Watts on Vienna Talks

LD222235Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Representatives of British and Soviet public, political and scientific circles have completed a roundtable discussion in Moscow. During several days a broad spectrum of international, political and economic relations and bilateral ties of different spheres were discussed.

The leader of the British delegation, David Watt, director of the Royal Institute of International Relations, and the leader of the Soviet delegation, Nikolay Inozemtsev, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, gave a press conference. Both men spoke of the usefulness of these British-Soviet dialogs which have not become traditional in promoting better understanding of the positions of both sides and in establishing the prospects for cooperation.

Replying to a question posed by a Radio Moscow correspondent on how the British side assesses the possibility of easing military tension in Europe, David Watt said that 1978 has seen positive shifts at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments, thanks to the recent proposals of the Soviet Union.

NORWAY PRESENTS LIST OF UNKNOWN WAR DEAD TO SOVIET AIDES

LD221123Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent A. Bocharov report: "Their Memory Is Immortal"]

[Text] Oslo, 17 November--A ceremony was held here in the Ministry of Church and Education to present representatives of the Soviet Union with a list of Soviet citizens who died on Norweigan territory during World War II. The list, containing about 3,000 names of Soviet Army servicemen, most of whom were previously unknown, was handed to Yu. A. Kirichenko, USSR ambassador to Norway, and Rear Adm I.G. Smirnov, military attache to the USSR Embassy in Norway. Present at the ceremony on the Norwegian side were (Kh. Skard), secretary of state at the Ministry of Church and Education, and G. Kristiansen, permanent deputy foreign minister.

The Norwegians devoutly honor the memory of Soviet servicemen who gave their lives to liberate the Norwegians' motherland from the Hitlerite invaders and who are buried in many parts of the country. Obelisks bearing a five-pointed star and the inscription "Norway Thanks You" have been erected in more than 90 Norwegian settlements as a tribute to the memory of the 16,000 Soviet citizens who died.

The names of many of these, its sons and daughters, who died during the last war remain unknown to the motherland. The Soviet War Veterans Committee asked the Norwegian authorities for assistance in seeking and establishing the identifies of Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism on Norwegian soil. The Norwegians readily acceded to this request.

Handing over the list to the Soviet representatives, (Kh. Skard) stated that the work carried out in compiling it is an expression of the Norwegian people's humble gratitude to Soviet servicemen and a tribute to their memory. The Norwegians, he stressed, remember and honor the memory of the fallen Soviet soldiers and the Soviet Union's contribution to liberating Norway's northern regions.

BOUMEDIENE UNDER SPECIAL SUPERVISION FOR SERIOUS ILLNESS

LD232010Y Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, November 23, TASS--The official Algerian news agency APS reported a serious illness of Houari Boumediene, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, chairman of the Revolutionary Council. It is pointed out that the president is under special supervision of physicians-specialist from Algeria and a number of other countries, including those from France, the Soviet Union, the USA, and Britain.

IRAQI MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW, SEEN OFF BY USTINOV

LD251240Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Iraqi military delegation led by the defense minister, Aviation Col Gen Khayrallah, left Moscow for home today.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and by other officials.

SOVIET, SYRIAN CHIEFS OF STAFF CONFER IN MOSCOW 21 NOV

LD241219Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Corps Gen H. Shihabi, chief of General Staff of the Syrian Armed Forces, arrived in Moscow 20 November.

H. Shihabi was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the armed forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals and officers.

Among the welcoming party were J. al-Kafri, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, Brig Gen of Aviation M. Abdullah, army, navy and air force attache.

On 21 November, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the armed forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Corps Gen H. Shihabi, chief of General Staff of the Syrian Armed Forces, who is in the Soviet Union, and had a talk with him on questions of mutual interest.

Taking part in the talk were Col Gen M.M. Kozlov, Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik, Col Gen V.Z. Yakushin and Col Gen N.A. Zotov.

Present at the meeting were Syrian Ambassador J. al-Kafri, and Brig Gen M. Abdullah, army, navy and air force attache to the Syrian Embassy in the USSR.

SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU AGRICULTURAL LEADERSHIP

LD241651Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] A delegation of Ba'th Party workers led by M.O. Khalid, secretary of the Ba'th Paety organization in Al-Hasakah, was in the Soviet Union 14-21 November in accordance with a plan of intraparty ties.

The Syrian guests were received at the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department and at Odesskiy Obkom and familiarized themselves with the work experience of CPSU party organizations in agriculture.

The delegation left for home 21 November.

SYRIAN TU OFFICIAL RECEIVES AUCCTU DELEGATION

LD221430Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, November 22, TASS--'Izz ad-Din Nasir, chairman of the General Federation of Labour Unions of Syria, has received the Soviet delegation led by Ivan Valdychenko, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), which took part in the labour union's 19th conference that took place here.

In the course of the conversation 'Izz ad-Din Nasir thanked the envoys of the Soviet trade unions for their participation in the work of the conference and spoke highly of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Soviet and the Syrian trade unions in different spheres. He pointed to the importance of developing these relations constantly for the purpose of guaranteeing the success of the joint struggle waged against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism.

PLO OFFICIAL HAILS SOCIALIST STATES MIDEAST STATEMENT

LD261826Y Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, November 26, TASS--The Palestine people highly assess the statement on the Middle East made by the leaders of the communist and workers parties and governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Executive Committee member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh told a TASS correspondent. The Palestine people, he noted, regard this statement as a weighty contribution to strengthening the positions of the Arab countries which oppose the separate Camp David accords and the plans to establish a so-called regime of administrative autonomy on part of the occupied Arab territories while an Israeli military presence continues there, oppose the attempts to impose on the Arabs versions of a separate Middle East "settlement".

The PLO, he said, regards this important political document as a further logical development of the cause pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in support of the Palestine Arab people as its struggle to realize its legitimate rights, including the right to create an independent state of its own in its own homeland. The statement is a convincing reply to those who question the peace-loving foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh underlined that voices sounding in dissonance to the single viewpoint of the socialist countries, as expressed in the statement, run counter to the Arab peoples' interests. He who wants to take up positions suiting both the participants in the Camp David deal and its opponents cannot be regarded as an ally and real friend of the Arabs.

The statement of the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and of the governments of the six socialist countries, which reflects broad progressive public opinion around the world, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh noted, convincingly demonstrates that the path of separate negotiations, inspired by American imperialism, is fraught with a new conflagration in the Middle East.

Of particular significance is the fact that the document indicates the true road to a just settlement and peace, meeting the interests of all the peoples in the region.

Touching on the development of the Egytpian-Israeli separate negotiations, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh underlined that all the talk about difficulties and contradictions allegedly arising during them are nothing but an attempt to mislead world public opinion, to conceal the anti-Arab character of the Camp David accords, to facilitate the implementation of the U.S. strategic aims in the Middle East.

This camouflage, however, will not bamboozle the Arab peoples, who clearly realize that the Egyptian-Israeli deal helps to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the captured Arab lands and prevents the creation of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the summit held by Arab heads of state and government in Baghdad point to the deep isolation surrounding the Egyptian regime, while As-Sadat has exposed himself as an obedient executioner of the orders of his Washington masters.

DRAFT TREATY BETWEEN EGYPT, ISRAEL PUBLISHED

LD251506Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1252 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 25 November, TASS--The U.S. State Department has published the text of a draft separate "peace treaty" between Egypt and Israel. According to a Washington POST observer, it was put to Cairo and Tel Aviv on 11 November "with a strong recommendation from the United States that it be adopted."

The text of the treaty has also been published in AL-AHRAM. In the view of Washington diplomatic circles, this indicates As-Sadat's willingness to sign a separate deal on the basis of the U.S. draft, despite all his allegations that "disagreements" have arisen with Israel.

The treaty provides only for Israeli forces and civilian personnel to evacuate the Sinai; it says nothing about the future of the other Israeli-occupied Arab territories, particularly the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, or about the problem of Palestine, which lies at the heart of a Near East settlement.

According to the press, under "Appendix 1", which is mentioned in the draft treaty and is still being kept secret, Egypt's sovereignty over the Sinai will be limited.

Nonetheless, B. Ghali, the acting Egyptian foreign minister, has told LE MONDE that Egypt is ready to unconditionally renew talks in Washington with Israel.

Yesterday a group of U.S. senators--including Senators H. Jackson and J. Javits, known for their pro-Israeli attitudes--arrived in Cairo. Today they are meeting As-Sadat. It is obvious from news agency reports that they are to get Egypt to make more concessions to Israel.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1550 GMT on 24 November carries a commentary by Nataliya Zinovyeva, who discusses Jackson's visit to Israel. She notes: "Senator Henry Jackson, speaking on Thursday in an interview on the Israeli state-run television network, (?stressed) the hope that an Israeli-Egyptian separate peace treaty is close at hand.]

["He also statedthat this treaty will be the beginning of a certain 'defense arrangement' to 'defend' not just Israel and Egypt but the Arab world as well, and in doing so, the energy resources of the Western world, which are allegedly in danger of being 'surrounded' by the Soviet Union.

["There is no need to refute Mr Jackson's speculation on the myth of the Soviet Menace, and let us leave on his conscience the (?absurd) assertions that the collusion between Egypt and the Israeli aggressor, which was condemned by the majority of the Arab countries, can serve the interests of security of the entire Arab world. What should be noted in Senator Jackson's revelations to the Israeli television is that he considers it logical for the Israeli-Egyptian deal to develop into close military cooperation with the help of which the West could strengthen, with somebody else's hand, its control over the energy resources of the Middle East.

["As the first step to the realisation of this idea, which means in fact establishment of a kind of militarised fifth column of Western monopolies in the Middle East, Senator Jackson suggested a plan for giving, after the conclusion of a separate peace treaty, generous economic assistance to Israel and Egypt. Such assistance, in his opinion, could be extended also to other Arab states if they joined in the deal.

["Henry Jackson's interview reveals one of the secret springs which actuated the mechanism of the separate talks on the Middle East problem under United States patronage, which only set back a genuine settlement of the problem based on U.N. resolutions."]

Sensing such support from the United States, the Israeli leaders are continuing to harden their position. Israeli Justice Minister Tamir has said in a Tel Aviv radio interview: "Anyone who thinks that Israeli forces will be withdrawn from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, that we will liquidate the Jewish settlements and that Jews will no longer settle there, is profoundly mistaken, and should rid himself of such illusions." Israel, he emphasized, will make no concessions, and Egyptians should not think that"they already have Sinai in their pocket."

Damascus, 25 November, TAS --TISHRIN writes that now that As-Sadat has waived Egyptian national interests to the benefit of the United States as well as the rights of the Palestinians and the occupied Arab territories, he has no alternative left but to agree to the version of a separate peace treaty proposed by Washington and endorsed by the Israeli parliament. The AS-SAURA newspaper points out that the progress of the Washington talks shows that the Egyptian regime has betrayed Arab solidarity, come under the influence of U.S. imperialism and turned into a reactionary force in the Near East and the African Continent.

SECRET ADDENDUM TO TREATY CONTAINS CONCESSIONS BY EGYPT

LD261434Y Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, November 26, TASS--According to reports from Jerusalem, the text of one of the secret addenda to the seaprate treaty between Egypt and Israel was published there.

In keeping with the document, the two states will establish diplomatic and consular relations before Israel evacuates its occupation troops from the Sinai Peninsula--the part of Egypt's territory captured in 1967. The addendum makes it binding on Egypt to set up large-scale trade contacts with Israel.

Agreements on establishing an air service, postal, telephone and Telex communications, on the use by one side of the seaports of the other side, etc. are to be concluded. The document points out that Egypt and Israel must develop "goodneighbourly relations" and implement "projects of mutual interests". The latest provision, as observers note, opens up ample opportunities for Israeli capital to penetrate into the Egyptian economy.

The publication of the secret addendum to the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty which is being prepared aroused undisguised exasperation of official Cairo. No wonder--the articles of the document eloquently confirm the fact that in its separate bargaining with Israel the Egyptian leadership went to considerable concessions which do damage to the country's sovereignty, to its economic independence and which contradict the interests of the Arab's struggle against the Israeli aggression. Those articles also convincingly expose the propagandist bluff of Cairo which is trying to create the impression that it holds a "firm" stand at the separate talks with Israel, and show that in actual fact on a majority of questions Egypt has already capitulated to Tel Aviv's and Washington's joint pressure.

PRAVDA CITES WORLD REACTION TO BREZHNEV WARNING ON IRAN

LD241501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[TASS roundup dated 20 November: "Against U.S. Interference"]

[Excerpts] The world press is continuing to comment on the reply of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the PRAVDA correspondent's question in connection with the events in Iran. Foreign mass news media emphasize that L.I. Brezhnev's statements are imbued with concern for peace.

It is clear from the Soviet leader's statements that the USSR is following with great attention the development of the situation just south of its border, an editorial in the Yugoslav newspaper BORBA states. The Soviet Union keeps a close watch on new zones of conflicts, including the events in Iran, so as to ease a tense situation.

L'HUMANITE writes: "L.I. Brezhnev's statement on the USSR's position is all the more important because it is the first official Soviet statement on the recent events in Iran. The Soviet Union is seeking to insure that a hotbed of international tension is not created in that country as the result of dramatic events. At the same time, L.I. Brezhnev's warning states quite unambiguously: "The USSR's restraint must not be regarded as indifference."

Another Paris newspaper--LE FIGARO--says L.I. Brezhnev's reply to a PRAVDA correspondent is "a warning to Washington."

Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH evaluates L. I. Brezhnev's reply as a clear warning implying the possibility of a Soviet reaction in response to any military interference in Iran's affairs. "This warning," the newspaper points out, "is regarded by many observers as a reaction to reports that the United States might interfere in Iran's affairs under certain circumstances."

The U.S. press today publishes a statement by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance that states that, "as President Carter pointed out, the United States has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of any country." [paragraph continues]

At the same time the secretary of state's remarks point out that Washington firmly supports the current Iranian Government's efforts to restore "domestic tranquility" and that the United States "intends to maintain and continue strong political and economic relations with Iran as well as insure its security."

Warning Protects Iran's Sovereignty

LD250024Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Litiya Suyetina commentary]

[Excerpts] Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state, has announced his opposition to foreign intervention in Iran's internal affairs under any pretext and in any form.

Judging by the repercussions of Leonid Brezhnev's statement throughout the world, peace-loving forces everywhere consider it most timely. There have been frequent reports in the foreign press that various plans are being drawn up in the West--in particularly in the United States--for intervention in Iran's internal affairs. The failure of official personalities to deny such reports are ominous.

Leonid Brezhnev, in his reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's question, declared that our country will, with complete justification, consider any act of intervention in Iran as an infringement on its own security. I would also alike to point out that the warning given by the Soviet head of state is entirely in keeping with Iran's own security and protects its sovereign rights. This is in contrast with the stepped up plans in the West, which are not aimed not at protecting the interests of the Iranian people but those of the U.S. military-strategic and economic concerns in Iran. These plans are also aimed at suppressing the Iranian people's struggle to implement social reforms and get rid of U.S. control over Iran.

Leonid Brezhnev's appeal to all countries to observe the principles of the UN Charter and a number of other international documents in their approach to Iran amounts to an appeal to avoid the creation of another source of tension and an appeal to preserve peace.

IRANIAN SITUATION TENSE; CARTER ISSUES MEMO ON CIA

LD242350Y Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 24, TASS--According to reports from Tehran the upper chamber of the Iranian parliament--the Senate--by a majority expressed a vote of confidence to the military government of General Azhari. Meanwhile, the situation in the country has continued tense. Despite the rigid measures taken by the government to re-establish in the country "order and calm" as well as the arrests of some people from among the opposition, the wave of strikes does not subside in Iran. Antigovernment demonstrations continue in Esfahan, Abadan, Mashhad, Kermanshah and other cities. Many of them ended in clashes with the troops and the police, during which the use was made of tear gas and fire arms.

The massive popular demonstrations continued yesterday in Shiraz and other cities of Fars Province. To disperse the demonstrators tanks and mechanised army units were moved into action.

According to the available reports nearly 300 people have been killed, the number of those wounded runs into hundreds. According to PARS news agency, kindergartens, schools as well as higher educational establishments have been closed down in Shiraz.

The situation in the Iranian capital has also become more acute. In some of the districts of the city, clashes had taken place between the demonstrations, participants and the security forces and firing was heard. The strikers include customs officers, workers of enterprises and ministries. The main newspapers are absent from the news-stands for over two weeks. The University of Tehran is surrounded by troops which prevent the students from holding rallies and demonstrations in the territory of this chief bulwark of opposition to the existing regime.

New York, November 24, TASS--The broad sweep of popular action in Iran has caught official Washington unawares. According to the newspaper New York TIMES, on November 11, U.S. President J. Carter sent S. Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, C. Vance, the secretary of state, and National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski a written memorandum expressing his dissatisfaction with the activities of the CIA and blaming the chief U.S. espionage department the fault of being unable to foresee the scale of events in Iran.

At the same time, as is pointed out in the local political circles, the United States of America is elaborating "alternative variants" for a contingency that an attempt at direct interference in that country fails. Discussed in this connection is the possibility of creating in Iran a coalition bourgeois government headed by some West-oriented statesmen. The plan is to include in such a government, called upon to safeguard the U.S. imperialist intersts in Iran, representatives of opposition too. Of interest in this connection are the reports to the effect that Amini, Iran's former prime minister, who has close ties with the United States, has recently taken steps to establish contacts with the leaders of the opposition National Front.

ARAB, CEMA CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONFER IN DAMASCUS

LD240752Y Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, November 23, TASS--A conference of representatives of the administrative councils of the chambers of commerce of Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Somalia, and the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opened here today.

On the eve of the conference Barhan ad-Din ad-Dajani, secretary-general of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Arab Countries, gave an interview to the newspaper TISHRIN. The principal aim of this third conference is to further study possibilities for an expansion of cooperation in the field of trade and realisation of joint projects aimed at developing the economies of Arab countries, Barhan ad-Dajani said. Socialist countries are reliable and unselfish partners, CMEA member-countries rendered a considerable assistance in fostering modern technologically complex branches of industry, share the gained experience and knowledge. In conclusion Barhan ad-Dajani expressed the hope that the conference will serve to further deepen cooperation between CMEA member-countries and Arab states.

TURKISH TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES MOSCOW TO ATTEND EXHIBITION

Interviewed on Departure

LD222146Y Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, November 22, TASS--The Turkish Minister of Trade Teoman Koprululer has left for the Soviet Union to pay a visit. In his leave-taking interview, he told a TASS correspondent that one of the aims of his trip was to attend the ceremony of opening the exhibition of Turkish industry, the first ever in the USSR. Turkey, he said, arranges for the first time such a huge foreign exposition, with more than 120 firms and organisations and agricultural cooperatives participating. He said that during the visit an agreement on trade was expected to be signed in Moscow, thanks to which the bilateral trade will be put on a long-term basis. Turkey will be able to plan beforehand with a view to the future its imports and exports. The development of trade and economic links between the two neighbouring countries, the minister said, will strengthen the traditional links of friendship between the USSR and Turkey and will promote stronger peace.

Received by Baybakov

LD241520Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, received today the Turkish Minister of Trade Teoman Koprululer, who is now in Moscow, and had a conversation with him on questions of further developing economic ties between the two countries.

Turkey's Ambassador in the USSR Namik Yolga took part in the conversation.

Addresses Press Conference

LD242320Y Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--The first exhibition of Turkish export goods "Turkey-78" opened in the Soviet capital today. 120 Turkish organisations have put on view a wide range of different production of the Turkish industry. The visitors will be able to familiarize themselves with the output of the automobile, chemical, food, textile, woodworking and several other industries of the neighbouring country. Addressing a press conference, which was held before the opening of the exhibition, the Turkish Minister of Trade Teoman Koprululer, who is now visiting the USSR, expressed the hope that the exhibition would make a weighty contribution to the cause of further developing Soviet-Turkish economic and commercial relations. He noted that during his meetings and talks in Moscow responsible Soviet officials had expressed great interest in the further promotion and consolidation of Soviet-Turkish relations.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic is stable and based on principles of equality and mutual advantage. During the past fifteen years alone trade exchange between the two countries increased 10-fold. Several important steps have been taken lately to further develop planned commercial and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey. Beginning with December 1976 intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish commissions for economic and technical cooperation have met in Moscow and Ankara alternately. In the spring of this year the USSR and Turkey signed a protocol on trade exchange, providing for more than a 40 percent increase in trade between them.

The first long-term commercial agreement between the two countries was initialled in Ankara this autumn. Signed for a period of three years, it provided for a 2-2.5-fold increase of trade exchange between the USSR and Turkey. The initialling of this agreement testifies to the serious and long-term plans and intentions of both states. It will make trade exchanges between the USSR and Turkey stable and fundamental. The decision to conclude the agreement was taken during the visit paid this summer to the USSR by Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Turkish Republic.

The opening in Moscow of the first Turkish exhibition will, without doubt, serve the cause of strengthening economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey, will familizarize the Soviet visitors not only with the goods produced in the neighbouring country, but also with the life and customs of the Turkish people.

TURKEY'S ROLE SINCE 'EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN' VIEWED

LD222232Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "What Does Luns Expect From Turkey?]

[Excerpts] It is reported from Ankara that NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, who is visiting Turkey, has had talks with Turkish leaders on a number of international issues, including events in Afghanistan. After discussing the Afghan situation from the viewpoint of the North Atlantic bloc's interests with Turkish Defense Minister Hasan Esat Isik, Luns said: Turkey's role has become much more important since the events in Afghanistan.

The new Afghanistan's friendly and neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are based on mutual respect for each other's independence and territorial integrity and on noninterference in each other's internal affairs. But, clearly, such a development does not suit the imperialist circles who see in Democratic Afghanistan a danger to their interests in this region [words indistinct]. This is why NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns claims that Turkey's role has expanded. As is known, the NATO leadership regards Turkey as (?on the front line) of the southeast flank of the North Atlantic imperialist bloc. At the same time, NATO leaders are pretending not to notice that Turkey wants--as repeatedly pointed out by Turkish (?leaders) to help deepen detente by developing Turkey's friendly relations with all countries in the region. To judge by Lun's disclosure, the NATO leadership hopes to utilize Ataturk's country--despite Turkey's wishes--as a tool to further imperialist interests in the Near and Middle East. The peoples of the Near and Middle East, however, want to be the masters of their own fate and to live in peace with each other.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET AGRICULTURAL TU DELEGATION

LD221134Y Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, November 22, TASS--Spiros Kiprianou, the president of Cyprus, received a delegation of the Agricultural Workers Union of the USSR, led by Ivan Shkuratov, chairman of the trade union's Central Committee. During the conversation the head of the Cyprus state gave a high appraisal of the political and economic assistance which the Soviet Union renders to Cyprus. He specially emphasized a big contribution by the USSR to the elaboration and adoption of the U.N. latest resolution on Cyprus. The president stated that notwithstanding any difficulties the Cyprus people will continue to struggle for a just solution to the Cyprus question in the interests of the people of Cyprus and international peace.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ARRIVES IN SIMFEROPOL, CRIMEA

LD241858Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and prime minister of socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Simferopol on a visit today. The Crimean Oblispolkom gave a dinner in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam. The visitor and those officials accompanying him were acquainted with the sights of the southern shore of the Crimea.

Visits Sevastopol

LD251548Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Sevastopol from Simferopol today. He saw the sights of the hero town and had meetings with sailors of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. On the same day the high ranking guest and his retinue returned to the southern shore of the Crimea.

Sends Departure Telegram

LD270026Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, has sent a telegram from his aircraft to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, expressing his gratitude for the fraternal and cordial reception given during his delegation's official visit to the USSR. The signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the telegram notes, is a positive move in the development of relations between our two countries. In conclusion, the telegram says: As I leave the Soviet Union, I should like to express to you my good wishes for good health, the flourishing and success of the Soviet people and eternal friendship between the Ethiopian and Soviet peoples.

ZIMYANIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW

LD242239Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1751 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 24 November, TASS--The CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which attended the 11th Congress of the Guinean Democratic Party at the invitation of its Central Committee, today returned to Moscow from Conakry. At the airport, the delegation was met by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and officials of the CPSU Central Committee administration.

PAVLOVSKIY WELCOMES KUTAKHOV HOME FROM NIGERIA VISIT

LD241723Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, who was in Nigeria on an official visit at the invitation of Air Vice Marshal Isa-Doko, chief of staff of the Nigerian Air Force, returned to Moscow 20 November.

At Sheremetyevo Airport Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov was met by I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, and other Soviet generals and officers. J.G.O. Olaitan, Nigerian ambassador to the USSR, and Aviation Colonel (N.Z. Adama), defense attache, were among the welcoming party.

'NOTHING NEW' IN YOUNG'S MISSION, U.S. POLICY IN AFRICA

LD241248Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Andrew Young, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, has departed on another African tour. It is thought in UN circles that Young's trip represents an attempt by the United States to revive the widely advertised new U.S. policy in Africa, and to mollify criticism regarding Washington's continued support of racist regimes.

High-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration have attempted to assure Africans that the United States is Africa's sincere friend, that it is pursuing a positive policy in that continent and that it wants to see African people free from racial injustice, poverty and hunger. However, these public assurances by no means tally with Washington's actual deeds.

Let's take for example, the Rhodesian question, which, according to a majority of observers, will be one of the main issues in Young's forthcoming talks with African leaders. Official American propaganda, advertising the Anglo-American plan for a settlement of Rhodesian situation, constantly asserts that the United States is, allegedly, sincerely concerned with the increasing violence in that country and that, allegedly, it wants to play the role of an honest mediator between Smith's regime and the national liberation forces in the search for a peaceful solution.

In reality, however, Washington is far from trying to halt the violence inflicted on the Africans by Smith's punitive troops. Washington is not trying to establish peace and racial justice--which, by the way, are not to be found in the United States itself. In Rhodesia, the U.S. imperialists want to end the liberation forces' armed struggle, prevent the establishment of true power for the African majority and set up, in its place, a puppet government, which would enable them to continue ruthlessly exploiting the Zimbabwean people. The essence of the Anglo-American plan for a Rhodesian settlement boils down to precisely this.

One of the main goals of Young's mission consists of persuading African countries--primarily the frontline states of Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, which support the Zimbabwean people's struggle for freedom and independence--to accept the Anglo-American plan, thus forcing the patriots to renounce the armed struggle. This is what the new U.S. African policy looks like regarding Rhodesia. As we can see, there is nothing new in it.

CALLAGHAN'S RHODESIA PLAN 'SUBSTITUTE FOR REAL SOLUTION'

LD261238Y Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] This autumn, talks, Camp David style, are in vogue among Western leaders, are trying to reconcile the irreconcilable by looking as though they are willing to make compromises. [as heard]

But this is only a substitute for a real solution. At the beginning of September, at Camp David, Maryland, President Carter sponsored the separate deal concluded between Israel and Egypt. Now a similar meeting is being planned by Britain's prime minister, for Rhodesia, or, as it is more correctly named, Zimbabwe. In Callaghan's speech, all the attributes of Camp David are evident. There is the sponsorship of a third power, the secrecy around the future talks and plans for a separate deal that is the deliberate rejection of a comprehensive settlement. This last matter warrants special comment.

Cledwyn Huges, the special British representative and his American partner, Stephen Low, who will conduct preparations for the future meeting, have been assigned to involve the interested parties. Those who immediately responded ina positive way to the invitation were theSouth African Government, Rhodesia's Prime Minister Smith and a group of African callaborationists, who are working against their own people. The British and American representatives were also supposed to make contacts with the leaders of Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front, who are conducting armed struggle against the regime. However, it is understood that if the front refuses to participate, the conference will be held without it.

In September, at the Camp David talks in Maryland, a compromise was made at the expense of the Palestinians, since the cooperative Egyptians agreed to continue Israeli occupation of Arab lands. Apparently, the upcoming meeting of this kind in Britain will also put forth a compromise at the expense of Zimbabwe's patriotic forces. After all, despite the angry criticism against the Rhodesian regime, which has been declared illegal and rebellious, for many years the British Government has not taken any concrete measures against it. Even the oil embargo against it, which was widely publicized, has been violated by companies in which the British Government has controlling interests. And so, there's no doubt about which side the British organizers of the new talks are on. London is doing everything it can to prevent victory for the Patriotic Front, otherwise British interests in Rhodesia would be threatened.

On the other hand, the British realize it is impossible to maintain the status quo and guard Smith's despicable regime. Consequently, there must be a compromise or rather the semblance of one, the nominal transfer of power to the majority's representatives who, in fact, don't represent anybody. But here it might be added that the Arab world did not recoginze the separate peace at Camp David, and it's most unlikely that the African nations will approve of the new Camp David.

NIGERIA'S OBASANJO CONDEMNS ANGLO-AMERICAN RHODESIA PLAN

LD252314Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1437 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lagos, 25 November, TASS--Lt Gen O. Obasanjo, head of the federal military Government of Nigeria, has condemned Anglo-American maneuvers to solve the Rhodesian problem. He described the Anglo-American proposals on this issue as absolutely unacceptable. O. Obasanjo said that in Nigeria's view a conference on Rhodesia based on such proposals could not be held.

Nonetheless, the United States and Britain are opening the latest round of "shuttle diplomacy" to settle the Rhodesian problem in their own, neocolonialist way. With this aim, former British Minister C. Hughes, and S. Low, U.S. ambassador to Zambia, are to tour a number of American countries. They intend to visit the "frontline" states of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania and to hold talks there about convening a "conference with the participation of all sides."

Similar talks are to be held with the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which is engaged in an armed struggle against the Smith regime.

The reason for the Anglo-American diplomats' trip is the proposed last March by Smith and his African collaborationists, has ground to a halt, and the Patriotic Front is dealing ever harder blows to the racist regime. It was announced in Salisbury yesterday that the state of emergency is being extended to a number of areas in the country. The state of emergency presently covers 3/4 of Rhodesia.

The Patriotic Front has rejected the Anglo-American proposal for convening a conference on Rhodesia. Its office in Addis Ababa has stated that the front will continue the armed struggle against the racist Smith regime until the complete victory of the Zimbabwean people is achieved.

NETO CHAIRS ANGOLAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD261356Y Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 26, TASS--The Revolutionary Council called on the Angolan people to enhance their vigilance in the cause of defending the revolutionary gains and territorial integrity of the republic. The invariability of the foreign policy course and Angola's socialist way of development was emphasised at the council's meeting here under the chairmanship of President Agostinho Neto. This state body determines the country's foreign and home policies.

The Revolutionary Council mapped out activities to enlist the efforts of the masses for the implementation of the decisions of the First Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party, those in the field of economic construction, in the first place.

NATO, ISRAELI, PRC SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICA, UNITA SCORED

LD242334Y Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 24, TASS --TASS correspondentValentin Raikerus reports:

Imperialists and their henchmen in southern Africa do not cease military provocations against the People's Republic of Angola. Almost daily the South African military and the puppet gangs of UNITA acting from the territory of Namibia, occupied by the forces of the Republic of South Africa, commit armed attacks against the border areas of the People's Republic of Angola. During the raids they use weapons of the aggressive military NATO bloc , Israel and Maoist China. A new testimony of this is the exhibition in Luanda of captured weapons. On display at the exhibition are weapons and military equipment produced by the United States, Britain, West Germany, Israel and China, as well as many documents, photographs and other testimonies of the subversive activities of the racists of the Republic of South Africa and UNITA gangs against the People's republic of Angola.

The trophy was captured by the soldiers of the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) in the south of Angola, mainly in the Provinces Cuando Cubango and Cunene during the military operations against the units of regular South African Army and UNITA gangs systematically invading the territory of Angola.

Similar exhibitions of captured weapons are organised, besides Lunda, in other regions of the country and they clearly show to the whole world that behind the back of the racists of the Republic of South Africa and the UNITA gangs there are imperialists of the United States and other countries--members of the aggressive NATO bloc, Israeli Zionists and Maoists.

FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO RECEIVES AFGHAN ENVOY

ID241544Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received today Paktin, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR, at the latter's request.

Questions on Soviet-Afghan relations and international problems of mutual interest were touched on during the talk, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

NEPALESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES USSR VISIT

ID252230Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 25 Nov 78 ID

[Summary] A group of Nepalese MP's, led by the chairman of the Panchayat, Ram Hari Sharma, continues its official visit to the Soviet Union. On Thursday, they were received by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, who described the structure and activities of the Supreme Soviet. Touching upon relations with Nepal, Shitikov said that since diplomatic relations were established, they have always been friendly and developed successfully. King Mahendra, he noted, visited the USSR several times. He also recalled other visits and the signing of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

"With Soviet assistance, Nepal has built industrial enterprises, power stations, a highway and a hospital. Soviet-Nepalese trade is expanding. Last year, Soviet exports to that country amounted to R3.8 million. Soviet organizations shipped machinery, equipment, tractors and oil products."

Shitikov said that this visit will serve to strengthen the friendship between the two nations and parliaments further.

In a speech given in reply, Ram Hari Sharma said the the Nepalese side thinks highly of the meeting between MP's of the two countries. We see eye to eye on many topical issues, he said.

Nepal and the USSR speak out against racism and for a relaxation of world tensions. "Nepal is a true comrade-in-arms of the Soviet Union in its struggle for peace. We appreciate Soviet proposals and initiatives aimed at general peace and I am sure that such a stand brings us closer." The chairman of the National Panchayat said that Nepal is receiving great help from the Soviet Union in economic construction and noted the visit of King Birendra to the Soviet Union in 1976 extended this cooperation. Relations of the USSR and Nepal will develop in the future, he said.

KAMPUCHEAN LEAFLETS CALL FOR UPRISING AGAINST REGIME

LD241403Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy report: "Kampuchea: Appeal to the People"]

[Text] Hanoi--A month has elapsed since the Kampuchean patriots' and revolutionaries' radio station called on the country's population, on 21 October, to undertake a general uprising against the present Phnom Penh administration.

VNA reports that during this month the people's armed struggle against the Maoists' henchmen who have betrayed the Kampuchean people and the revolution has grown everywhere.

An appeal from (Chia Sim), secretary of the party committee of the 20th Region and former member of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, was recently distributed in various regions of Cambodia. The leaflet he has signed describes the flagrant crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and contains an appeal to the people to rise up in resolute struggle against this regime in order to create a new society in Kampuchea.

Servicemen, the appeal stresses further, must rise up with the people, join the ranks of the true revolutionary forces, turn their weapons against the clique of traitors and their aides in order to overthrow it and create a just, free and truly democratic society bringing independence, peace and a happy and secure life to all people and every Kampuchean family.

KAMPUCHEAN TERROR INTENSIFIES IN FACE OF POPULAR RESISTANCE

LD241401Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 47, 17 Nov 78 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] There is mounting resistance to the Phnom Penh regime by the Kampuchean population and rebel units of the armed forces. According to reports from refugees, on 3 November insurgents in Kompong Cham Province attacked a military base and captured arms and equipment dumps. On 7 November insurgents carried out an operation in Ratanakiri Province, killing more than 100 soldiers. Insurgents are operating in 16 of the 19 provinces.

Sensing the precariousness of its position, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime is intensifying the terror. The Phnom Penh rulers are seeking an increase in aid from China. In this commentators opinion, the questions of expanding military and economic aid to Phnom Penh were discussed during the recent visit to Kampuchea by the Chinese delegation headed by Wang Tung-hsing, vice chairman of the CCP Chairman Committee, and Yu Chiu-li, vice premier of the PRC State Council.

LINK BETWEEN 'FAITHFUL CIA LACKEY' VANG PAO, PRC NOTED

BK260906Y Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 25 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Before the third anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], the Lao administration has scored significant victories in suppressing the rebel forces comprising the Meo hill tribal people. Moscow's observer Anatoliy Aleksandrov writes: These forces are the remnants of the tens of thousands of so-called special forces organized by the CIA during the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in that country. The commander of these special forces was Gen Vang Pao who was the (?most faithful) lackey of the CIA.

After the Lao people attained independence following an arduous struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries, the CIA resorted to using these remnant forces against the LPDR. The world's people recently learned that the CIA has planned several times to overthrow the new regime. The CIA sent exiled Lao reactionaries back into Laos to create disturbances among the people. Siang Pasason, discussing the counterrevolutionary movements carried out by the Vang Pao clique, said that the enemies (?have now abandoned) their dark designs to oppose the Lao people's revolution.

The recent intensified activity carried out by the Vang Pao clique is related to the faithful CIA lackey Vang Pao's plan to find a new master, that is the Maoist leaders in China. Vang Pao has greatly satisfied the Chinese leaders. Peking regards Vag as a faithful tool in implementing its (?policies) in Laos and Vietnam. It is true that Peking has never stopped looking for ways to realize its hegemonist goal and is using ultrareactionaries to expand its influence. Peking believes that Lon Nol, former leader of the puppet regime in Kampuchea, is a potential powerholder in Kampuchea if the present Kampuchean to leadership is defeated.

Peking apparently has a policy to support the reactionaries in Angola, the Pinochet clique in Chile and other reactionary groups. In these places, the intentions of the Mao clique are similar to those of the imperialists.

Why are the current Chinese leaders so pleased with Vang Pao? It might be because Peking wants Vang Pao to lead the independent Meo country Peking hopes to establish in Laos and Vietnam. The CIA will have no objection to such a plan because it has already released Vang Pao to Peking. Nevertheless, the scheme of the imperialists and reactionaries (?will be thwarted). They will never be able to keep Laos from advancing toward socialism.

U.S.-PRC-JAPANESE 'ANTI-SOVIET MILITARY BLOC' SCORED

OW240453Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW

[Text] A Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] delegation visited China 15-20 November. This Japan-China friendship delegation asked the PRC leadership to clarify its views on the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. In this connection, Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov reports:

Liao Cheng-chih, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, repeatedly referred to the fictious Soviet threat when he answered the delegation's question about the Japan-U.S. security treaty. In the present world situation, he said, the Japan-U.S. treaty is still useful and we have our understanding of the security treaty. Regarding Japan's military buildup, Liao Cheng-chih said China favored Japan's developing its own self-defense capabilities to defend the nation's independence, and that since 1952 it has never expressed its approval of unarmed neutrality for Japan.

Liao Cheng-chih's remarks, viewed in the light of the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty text, could mean that Peking is searching for a link to connect this treaty to the Japan-U.S. security treaty. What form that link should take is explained by Michael Pillsbury in the magazine FOREIGN POLICY. Writing in the issue published the day Liao Cheng-chih met the JSP delegation, Pillsbury--regarded as a spokesman for the U.S. State and Defense Departments--says Japan, the United States and China should establish a joint defense system against the USSR. He proposes that Chinese representatives be invited to joint exercises and consultations with Japan as the first step toward formation of a Japan-U.S.-China military alliance.

Regardless of the position of the Japanese Government, its two allies--China and the United States--regard the Sino-Japanese treaty as a steppingstone to tag formation of an anti-Soviet military bloc. Both China and the United States are thereby totally ignoring the desire of a large majority of Japanese for preserving the Constitution and Japan's "armed neutrality"--that is, for the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The JSP represents this Japanese desire. Commenting on Liao's remarks, Yuji Soga, member of the JSP delegation and of the JSP Central Executive Committee, noted that there is a clear difference in views between the Chinese officials and the JSP. Even those JSP activists who once had great expectations of the Sino-Japanese friendship movement now view negatively Peking's attempt to place Japanese foreign policy on an anti-Soviet path.

The JSP resolutely opposes the Japan-U.S. security treaty because the party objects to Japan's role as part of aggressive U.S. strategy. The JCP, Sohyo and other reformist forces in Japan also oppose the treaty. Japanese ruling circles are the only ones maintaining silence on Peking's and Washington's interpretations of the Sino-Japanese treaty, even though these interpretations contradict the Japanese Government's stated policy of maintaining friendly relations with all countries and its stated desire of strengthening relations with the USSR.

KOSYGIN: JAPANESE-USSR RELATIONS AT 'TURNING POINT'

OW241339Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov, KYODO--Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin said Friday his country's stand that no territorial dispute exists between Japan and the Soviet Union remained unchanged. The tough Soviet attitude toward repeated Japanese requests for the return of four Soviet-held Japanese northern islands was given to Yohei Kono, leader of the New Liberal Club, now visiting Moscow.

Kosygin said his government would be ready to negotiate a peace treaty with Japan at any time. Japan has been saying a territorial settlement is prerequisite to conclusion of a long-pending peace treaty. The Soviet Union has made a number of offers in connection with conclusion of a peace treaty, he said. But he said Japan has never responded to such proposals.

Kono reminded Kosygin that Japanese and Soviet negotiators had discussed the Soviet return of the four islands when they signed a joint declaration in 1956, ending the state of war between the two countries. The Soviet premier bluntly told him that the Soviet position about the matter was firm. Kosygin stressed the need for deepening mutual understanding of the two countries for peaceful solution to the outstanding problems between them. Such efforts would help develop cooperation in all fields, especially in the economic field, he said. He said Japan-Soviet relations were now at a turning point. Whether relations improve or deteriorate depends on how Japan interprets the Japan-China peace treaty signed in August, he said.

Kosygin said China thinks another world war in inevitable and is placing top priority on increasing military strength. He expressed the fear that Japan's economic cooperation with China could expand China's "aggressive" intentions. Regarding the current campaign in China to reassess the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings, the Soviet premier said he had received the impression that Mao and the late Premier Chou-En-lai had not protected the people.

MONGOLIA CELEBRATES 54TH ANNIVERSARY 26 NOVEMBER

LD252120Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 November, TASS--Our correspondent Aleksandr Babenko reports:

The fraternal Mongolian people mark on November 26 a significant date in their future. 54 years ago that day the People's Great Hural proclaimed the Mongolian People's Republic and adopted the first Constitution which consolidated the gains of the people's revolution. The selfless labour of the Mongolian people under the guidance of their military vanguard --the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has led to a fundamental transformation of the image of the whole country. In 1977, the country's national income increased seven-fold, as compared with 1940. The country's economy ever more clearly acquires an industrial character. Asia's biggest copper-molybdenum ore-dressing complex in Erdenet and a high-capacity coal quarry in Baganuur, scores of other industrial projects are under construction with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union. The industry, construction, transport and communications now account for more than 40 percent of the national income. The socialist agriculture is also developing successfully. The cattle breeders of the republic have received this year a record-high offspring of 9.3 million head. About a thousand watering places for cattle have been commissioned in the countryside, more than 3,000 livestock barns have been built.

Genuine rebirth of the people took place over the years of the existence of the republic. The Mongolian People's Republic, previously one of the backward countries in the Asian Continent, is now approaching highly-developed countries in the Asian Continent, is now approaching highly-developed countries in the sphere of education, science and culture. The material well-being of the working people, the invariable concern of the party and the government, is steadily on the rise. In the international arena, the Mongolian People's Republic carries out a peaceful foreign policy. The Mongolian people in close alliance with the working people of the countries of the socialist community are confidently looking into the morrow.

PADILLA: NEW BOLIVIAN ELECTIONS TO BE HELD SHORTLY

LD241706Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 24, TASS--As is reported from La Paz, a coup, the second one this year, took place in Bolivia last night, ousting the president of the country, General Juan Pereda Asbun from power. A communique of the military command, signed by Brigadier General David Padilla, commander of the ground forces, says that a new general election is to be held in Bolivia shortly. The president to be elected is to take over his duties in August, 1979.

The situation in the country was very strained and complicated in recent months. As reported earlier, a general election was held in Bolivia on July 9 but its results were later cancelled because of irregularities in vote-counting. It was decided to hold a new round of voting early in 1979. But on July 21, Juan Pereda Asbun, one of the candidates to the presidency, seized power through a military coup. By a special decree in mid-November, he fixed a date for the next general election in May, 1980. This decision touched off sharp protests in the country. Representatives of a number of political parties and trade unions strongly protested against the president's attempts to postpone the election with which the Bolivians link hopes for the country's return to democratic rule.

Composition of New Government

LD260048Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1353 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] La Paz--The composition of the military triumvirate has been announced. All state authority, which had belonged to General Juan Pereda Asbun, the president deposed as a result of the coup, has been vested in the triumvirate. Commanders of the three services of the armed forces make up the triumvirate. General David Padilla, commander of the infantry troops, has been appointed head of the triumvirate. He also becomes Bolivia's new president.

The country's new government has been formed and sworn in. It consists almost entirely of military men. The civilian, Raul Botelho, has been appointed foreign minister.

The decree proclaiming the country's return to constitutional forms of government was the new military government's first legislative act. Presidential elections have been scheduled to take place on 1 July next year. The handing over of state authority to the political forces which win in the elections has been scheduled for 6 August 1979--the day on which independence was proclaimed.

The country's leading political forces, National Popular Front, which includes the Bolivian Communist Party, spoke out in support of the new government in a statement published here. The statement notes that the front will promote the process of democratization. It called on all Bolivians to stand guard over democracy.

KORNILOV BLASTS CLAIMS OF SOVIET TANKS SALE TO CHILE

LD242110Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: It is long known that the dissemination of all kinds of anti-Soviet fabrications is a favourite pastime of bourgeois propaganda. This was confirmed once again when the Austrian APA news agency carried "sensational" material alleging that the USSR "sold 55 tanks to Chile."

Where did the agency pick up such, excuse, a "sensation"? If one is to believe the APA, it did not invent in itself, but borrowed it from a mysterious "informed" source abroad, close to the international confederation of so-called free trade unions.

There is no need to refute these absurd inventions picked up by some bourgeois papers in Austria and Argentina. The whole world knows that the Soviet Union strongly condemns the bloody dictatorship established in Chile as a result of Pinochet's fascist coup. Also well known is the fact that it is the solidarity of the USSR and other socialist countries and all the democratic forces that gives the Chilean patriots and democrats courage for struggle against the Pinochet clique, and confidence is their final victory.

Everything indicates that the authors of the fabrication concocted if not without prompting from outside. And the purpose was dual: On the one hand, to try once again to cast aspersions on the USSR's policy, and on the other, to distract public opinion from the unseemly activities of those Western circles which do actually deliver armaments to the profascist clique in Chile. All the more so that, as it transpires from the latest reports, Pinochet and company are using these weapons not only to suppress progressive inside the country, but also the provocations against neighbouring Argentina and creating hotbeds of tension in Latin America.

Truth will out, says an old saying. The rotten "sensation" about Soviet tanks for Chile is no exception. It has burst as a bubble no sooner than it appeared.

USSR-JAMAICAN BROADCASTING COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD241050Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gosteleradio] of the USSR and the Jamaican Television and Radio Corporation was signed in Moscow today. It provides for a wide-ranging exchange of television films and radio material about the lives of the peoples of the two countries, programs about folk crafts and musical recordings. The document was signed by Lapin, chairman of USSR Gosteleradio, and Betram, the Jamaican minister of state for mobilization, and culture.

CARIBBEAN EXERCISES 'DEMONSTRATION DIRECTED AGAINST CUBA'

LD241143Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Maneuvers of Cuba's Shores"]

[Text] Paris, 20 November--According to Western news agency reports, U.S. naval forces are being concentrated in the northwest Caribbean in direct proximity to Cuba's shores. It is a question of combined American-British naval and air exercises, which AFP describes as the biggest maneuvers in this region for 16 years.

Participating in the exercises code-named Gulf-Ex 79, which will last 21 days, are 36 American and several British warships, including a cruiser, an aircraft carrier, 6 destroyers and 3 nuclear-powered submarines, more than 300 aircraft of 15 different types and more than 20,000 servicemen.

Although it is officially maintained that these maneuvers were "planned in advance," Pentagon circles do not hide the fact, AFP emphasizes, that they are of the nature of a military demonstration directed against Cuba.

STATE, PARTY MESSAGE OF THANKS FOR OCTOBER GREETINGS

LD241601Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers received many greetings messages and congratulations on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution from working people, party and social organizations enterprise, institution and construction project collectives, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and Soviet Army and Navy servicemen.

The greetings messages cogently testify to Soviet society's inviolabe moral and political unity and to Soviet people's great pride in our people's historic achievements, which are vividly expressed in the new USSR Constituion. They demonstrate the labor and political enthusiasm, growing initiative and enterprise of urban and rural working people--the real masters of their country and their entire life. The messages express total approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state and of the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Conclusive evidence of Soviet people's loyalty to the party cause and to their patriotic duty is provided by the reports of new labor successes and the development of socialist competition, which has been enriched with new forms recently and has become more fruitful. This is graphically displayed by the fact that many collectives fulfilled the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan by the first anniversary of the USSR Constitution. Implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, rural working people have gathered a record grain harvest under complex weather conditions. All this is a real and weighty contribution to building communism and comprehensively raising our people's material and cultural living standards.

Congratulations messages were also received from the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries and the communist, workers and national democratic parties, governments, statesmen, public figures and private citizens of foreign countries. Our friends note the tremendous historical importance of Great October and the Soviet Union's role in the development of the revolutionary and national liberation movement throughout the world. They warmly congratulate the Soviet people on their successes in every sphere of economic, social and cultural life and in improving socialist democracy. They express total support for the CPSU and the Soviet Government in their tireless activity aimed at deepening the relaxation of tension, developing international cooperation, implementing effective measures to curb the arms race, and consolidating universal peace--something which accords with the interests of all peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers cordially thank the party, soviet and social organizations, enterprise, construction project and institution collectives, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, communist and workers and national democratic parties, governments, statesmen and public figures, democratic organizations and private citizens of foreign countries for their congratulations and good wishes on the 61st anniversary of Great October.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers.

EDUCATION OVERCOMES 'TENACIOUS' NATIONAL SENTIMENT

LD241241Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 78 pp 2, 3 LD

[Article by A. Aksenov, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee: "The CPSU's Nationalities Policy and Internationalist Education"]

[Text] In our socialist society internationalism has been transformed from the idea of a handful of communists into profound convictions and the norm of behavior for millions and millions of Soviet people of all nations and ethnic groups. This is a genuinely revolutionary change in social awareness, which has been achieved through the practical embodiment of the fundamental principles of Lenin's nationalities policy and the successful solution of the nationalities issue in the USSR.

At the same time in the sphere of national relations, just as in any other sphere of our social life, processes of further improvement are in progress. National relations, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has observed, "are a reality which is constantly developing and throwing up new problems and tasks." At each stage of the creation of communism the CPSU, relying on a scientific analysis of the actual situation, approaches in concrete historical terms the questions of national relations and resolves them in the interests of the Soviet people as a whole and of each nation individually.

1. The very nature of our system, the uniformity of the socioeconomic and political systems of each republic and of the country as a whole, condition the law-governed pattern of the internationalization of the entire life of society. Socialism--having eliminated social and national oppression; having insured the political and, subsequently, the de facto equality of the peoples; having created a socialist national statehood, national cadres of the working class and intelligentsia and a new culture that is socialist in content and diversified in its national forms--has eliminated from the lives of peoples of different races and nationalities their mutual hostility and enmity, and for the first time in history has firmly established friendly and fraternal relations among them. Noting the achievements of the nationalities policy in the USSR, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes in his memoirs "The Virgin Lands": "Socialism has long since proved that the more intensive the growth of any of our national republics, the more manifestly the internationalization process is displayed."

The USSR Constitution currently in force has become a powerful stimulator for the further flourishing and rapprochement of nations. At the contemporary stage, national relations are characterized by a higher degree of maturity, harmony and multifacetedness. A steady consolidation of the internationalist commonality of Soviet people is taking place.

For our contemporaries, V.I. Lenin's perspicacious forecast that socialism "creates new and higher forms of human communal life where the legitimate needs and progressive desires of the working masses of any nationality will be satisfied for the first time in internationalist unity..." (Complete Collected Works Vol 26 p 40) has been translated into reality. This is embodied most vividly in the 5-year plans, from the first to the current one, and in the collective struggle to implement them. It is precisely through the giant strides of the 5-year plans that the peoples of the land of soviets have traversed in a brief historical period an unparalleled path of creating a new economy, a new spiritual culture and new human relationships based on the most humane principles of communist morality--the core of which is Marxist-Leninist teaching and the ideas of socialist internationalism and the brotherhood of the peoples.

A most convincing example of this is Soviet Belorussia. During the post-October years its industrial production has increased 190-fold, and in comparison with 1940 it has increased 24-fold. Today the republic's national economy, which is an organic part of the country's unified national economic complex, includes over 100 sectors of industry and a large-scale, highly mechanized agriculture. Articles bearing the trademark of Belorussian enterprises are found in all the Soviet republics. At the same time it is difficult to find an enterprise in Belorussia that does not possess firm and diverse reciprocal links and where the production process is served solely by its own purely local resources.

Close economic links and common objectives engender new forms of cooperation. Thus in 1976 a regional interrepublic coordination center of Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia was set up, joined this year by Moldavia. This center places orders and insures that new consumer goods are put into production. This makes it possible, through pooled efforts, to solve more effectively questions of satisfying public demand.

The vivifying circulation and integration of social values is an organic feature of the Soviet way of life. It is a consequence of the destruction of "national partitions" and of the firmly established norms and principles of socialist internationalism in the characters of Soviet people. The pannational pride of the Soviet person and the sense of belonging to a big and harmonious, united family--a new historic community of people: The Soviet people--are being reinforced. The party inculcates in Soviet people a broad view and a state, civic-minded approach to the cause.

The more intensive the reciprocal transfer of material and spiritual wealth, and the more fully this wealth is used in the creative labor of peoples of various nationalities, the fuller becomes the life of the entire society, each republic and each nation individually.

Through their joint creation of material and spiritual values, and by investing them with their labor, knowledge, and experience, the emissaries of the fraternal peoples know that, whether they are building GES's in the cloud-wreathed highlands of Kirgizia, laying irrigation systems in the deserts of Central Asia, or extracting oil in the grim rayons of Tyumenskaya Oblast, they are working for a single common cause: they are augmenting the socioeconomic and spiritual potential of their socialist fatherland. And this means that they are creating new preconditions for the life of the working people of all nationalities to become even better and spiritually richer.

The friendship of the peoples, which is strengthening under conditions of mature socialism, is accelerating and broadening the economic and cultural cooperation of the peoples and is making the fruits of their joint achievements increasingly tangible. This guarantees successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and of the imposing plans for building communism, and the practical embodiment of the ideals of the October Revolution.

2. Regarding the fraternal cooperation of the Soviet peoples and their internationalist cohesion as a tremendous force which is accelerating our progress toward communism, the CPSU is constantly working on the further improvement of relations between nations [mezhnatsionalnyye] and is displaying special concern for enhancing the quality and efficiency of the international-patriotic education of the working peoples.

This is stipulated above all by the level of Soviet society's development. Mature socialism is characterized by the higher degree of organization in the entire social organism, and by the intensified mutual dependence and influence of the material and spiritual elements. Scientific and technical progress is introducing broad specialization and production sharing into industry and agriculture on an ever greater scale and is deepening the foundations of the Soviet people's economic community.

The internationalization of national statehood is taking place and its unity with all-union statehood is strengthening. This is now being manifested in the growth of the weight carried by union-republic forms of managing economic and cultural building, and in the more active enlistment of union republics in implementing functions that fall under the jurisdiction of all-union and federal organs of power. The role of unified management is being enhanced and at the same time the significance of local initiative and independent action is increasing.

The national and internationalist elements in the Soviet way of life are becoming increasingly closely interwoven; this way of life is characterized by sociopolitical traits of general significance--genuine democratism, collectivism, humanism, socialist patriotism and internationalism.

The processes of forming society's social homogeneity are accelerating. The peoples' ideological and sociopolitical unity is strengthening, as is the commonality of their interests and objectives. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" observes, inviolable ideological political and social cohesion of the working people, their boundless devotion to the Communist Party's ideals, and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism are inherent in developed socialism.

All this constitutes our reality which in itself acts as a tremendous educational force. At the same time it objectively dictates the need for new approaches to the organization of internationalist-patriotic education, a precise consideration of the situation and of the heightened interests and requirements of the working people of all nations and ethnic groups, as well as of the international situation and the distinctive features of the present ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism. The 25th CPSU Congress pointed out that "the firm establishment in the awareness of the working people, and above all of the younger generation, of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, or pride in the land of soviets, in our motherland, and of the readiness to rise in defense of socialism's gains, has been and still remains one of the party's most important tasks."

While recognizing the decisive role of objective conditions in people's education, the CPSU has always attached and continues to attach tremendous significance to subjective factors. The party's varied economic, political, cultural and ideological activity based on the consistent principles of internationalism accelerates the process of the nations' rapprochement and the transition, as V.I. Lenin wrote, "to the CONSCIOUS and closer unity of the working people..." (Vol 36 p 73), and actively promotes the formation of the new man and the development of Soviet people's internationalist consciousness.

The CPSU, and the Belorussian CP in particular, is guided in its activity by the Marxist-Leninist proposition that international-patriotic education is class-based. It is inconceivable without communist ideology and its implacable struggle against any manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism. [paragraph continues]

The importance of this struggle is conditioned by the fact that nationalist prejudices and the exaggerated or distorted manifestation of national feelings are, as is well known, an extraordinarily tenacious phenomenon which has taken a firm hold in people of insufficient political maturity.

For communists the international is not the nationaless. But the national too is not a permanently frozen truth which has come to us embalmed from the depths of the past. The party teaches us to acquire a profound understanding of the complex dialectic of the national and the international and to see the international as a value integrated from the most important values of the national. In the words of A.V. Lunacharskiy, internationalism "receives into its ranks" only that which acquires nationwide support and recognition, and helps people to be spiritually richer and more meaningful. At the same time the national today is the renovated possession of a particular people or ethnic group which has imbibed the goldmines of nationwide wealth and is developing its own potential increasingly fully. In this process nothing and no one is made poorer. On the contrary, mutual enrichment and the full, all-round development of the international and the national take place. To insure that every Soviet person has a profound understanding of this truth is one of the main tasks of international education.

3. International-patriotic education is a complex problem. It is very closely linked with the ideological political, labor and moral improvement of the individual; its fundamental tasks are resolved both through ideological work and direct labor activity in various spheres of social production and spiritual culture. The range of international-patriotic education is also extremely wide--from enriching the internationalist consciousness of an individual or group of people to the heights of social consciousness, to the mentality of each socialist nation. Our party is concerned, to use the words of the founders of scientific communism, to insure that "the simple laws of morality and justice by which private individuals should be guided in their mutual relations also become the supreme laws in relations among peoples" (K. Marx and F. Engels. Works Vol 16 p 11).

In accordance with established tradition the Belorussian party committees and organizations regard international education as the closest organic connection above all with patriotic education, with the formation of the sacred sense of loyalty to the Soviet people's one motherland and of the readiness to strengthen its might and defend it at a time of difficulty. Just as it is impossible to be a true revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist without being at the same time a consistent internationalist, so it is impossible, under the conditions of our multinational state, to be an internationalist without being a true patriot: It is impossible to deeply understand and love individual parts of the single social organism without perceiving it and loving it all as an integral system. In inculcating effective love for the socialist fatherland and for our republic active use is made of the richest examples and facts of current reality, and the models of unrivaled heroism displayed by our fellow countrymen during the defense of Great October's revolutionary gains and the sacred struggle against the fascist invaders.

International-patriotic education is conducted in very close connection with specific practical actions, with a consideration for the interests and level of general educational and political training of categories of the republic's population like the working youth, pupils, young specialists, students and Soviet Army servicemen. Each has its own specific tasks, which we are trying to organize so as to promote the development of internationalist and patriotic feelings.

The system of international-patriotic education includes several unique levels. Exceptional significance is attached to the assimilation of the theoretical foundations of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and of Marxist-Leninist propositions on the development of international relations. These questions are studied profoundly and comprehensively in all forms of general, vocational and higher education, in all links of the political enlightenment process. Let us note that the republic's working people display a high degree of interest in the theoretical problems of national relations and the processes of internationalization. About 200,000 students studied these questions in the past academic year in the higher echelon of the party enlightenment system alone.

Theoretical conferences devoted to the inculcation of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, Lenin lessons on the subject "we are patriots and internationalists," the work of the people's universities on the peoples' friendship, in-depth scholarly research into the heroic traditions of the Soviet people, participation in competitions for works covering heroic and patriotic subjects and the history of the Komsomol, the tens and hundreds of thousands of annual "lessons in courage"--this is a far from complete list of the forms by which theoretical knowledge and practical experience of international-patriotic education are disseminated among the broad circles of the republic's population. Over 120,000 lectures are read in the republic each year on questions of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and communist morality. They focus on propaganda of the fraternal republics' successes in the single Soviet family, and of the great transforming role of intensive and varied cooperation among all the socialist nations and ethnic groups.

The direct participation of the working people and particularly the youth in events which resurrect in the memory our people's heroic struggle against fascism are an important component of international-patriotic education. In recent years, with the active support of the population, youth and schoolchildren, over 6,000 monuments, obelisks and memorial plaques have been constructed in the republic, 200 partisan dugouts have been restored and over 80 mounds of immortality have been erected, including the Mound of Glory near Minsk and the Mound of Friendship on the border of three fraternal republics--the RSFSR, Latvia and Belorussia--which have become destinations for mass pilgrimages by the working people of our country and by foreign guests.

For patriotic and international educational education extensive use is made of mass festivals of combat and labor valor competition for the prizes of war and labor heroes, initiatives involving working for oneself and for those who did not return from the battlefield, enrollment in teams, shops, shifts and sectors of Heroes of the Soviet Union, servicemen, partisan and underground workers who died in the fighting against Hitler's invaders.

The inspiring force of the now traditional socialist competition between the workers of the two neighboring republics--Belorussia and Lithuania--is manifested more and more broadly and deeply with every passing year. It covers a wide range of questions not only in production but also in social development and communist education. Competition among the brother-peoples is developing within the framework and on the basis of relations of cooperation and mutual aid between people who have made common cause. This year, for instance, 650 enterprises and associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, organizations and institutions, 52 ministries and departments and the working people of 35 cities and rayons are joined by contract forms of labor rivalry.

The Belorussian CP attaches great significance to the development of cultural ties with the fraternal republics. The forms of this work are varied. They include traditional exchanges of touring theatrical company collectives and exhibitions, festivals, movie days, creative reports, reciprocal translations and publications of works of literature, days of literature of the fraternal peoples and so forth. For instance, in the past 2 years alone 127 books by authors from the fraternal republics have been published in the republic in editions totaling 12 million copies.

The party is seeking to insure that internationalism becomes the norm of the life activity of all society's working people. "It is the duty of every USSR citizen to respect the national dignity of other citizens and to strengthen the friendship of the nations and ethnic groups of the multinational Soviet state," the USSR Constitution states.

The CPSU is persistently and consistently implementing Lenin's nationalities policy. This policy, which accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples of our country, lies at the basis of international-patriotic education. As they become profound convictions for Soviet people of different nationalities, the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism are becoming a powerful material force and are promoting the attainment of new successes in communist building.

KAZAKHSTAN MOSLEM OFFICIAL SPEAKS OUT AGAINST ARMS RACE

LD242138Y Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--"The arms race is an insane and godless waste of resources and the wealth granted to mankind by gracious and merciful Allah. That is what we, Moslems, like all people living in the Soviet Union, think," TASS was told by Sheikh Abdull Abdulganiy, deputy chairman of the Moslem Council for Central Asia and Kazakhstan. He participated in the Moscow meeting of religious workers who struggle against the danger of war. Sheikh Abdulganiy said that the Moslems of the Soviet Union whole-heartedly support all the proposals to reduce the burden of military spendings, which weigh down on all the common people of the earth. "We especially protest against the allocation of huge resources for the development of new and more lethal and dangerous weapons of mass destruction", stressed the religious leader. "We resolutely condemn the decisions by the Washington administration to develop the neutron bomb which poses a threat to our most precious possession--everything living and life itself."

KUZNETSOV AWARDS ACADEMICIANS, HEALTH MINISTER

LD250104Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin today. Orders of Lenin and second class Hammer and Sickle Gold Medals were awarded to Heroes of Socialist Labor Academician Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Science, and Academician Kotelnikov. The Order of Lenin was received by Petrovskiy, USSR minister of health, and the Order of the October Revolution by Academician Khristianovich. Comrade Kuznetsov, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, and on behalf of Comrade Brezhnev personally, cordially congratulated the recipients, and wished them good health and further great successes in their creative work for the benefit of the homeland. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, attended the presentation.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS LITHUANIA FULFILLS PLEDGES FOR SALES

LD251748Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that agricultural workers of the Lithuanian SSR have successfully completed their socialist pledges for sales of sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and fruit to the state: 664,000 tons of sugar beets, 285,000 tons of potatoes, 112,000 tons of vegetables and 135,000 tons of fruit have reached procurement points and processing enterprises. The plan for supplies of potatoes to the country's towns and industrial centers has been overfulfilled. Sales of arable farming products to the state continue.

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST IN 'EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT WEATHER'

LD260707Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A total of 950,000 tons of raw cotton has been sold to the state since the start of harvesting in Turkmenia. Harvesting on farms in the republic has entered its final stage. It is proceeding in exceptionally difficult weather conditions, snow and frequent rain, but farmers are operating to maximum limits utilizing all reserves of agricultural production in order to gather in the cotton harvest as speedily as possible, down to the last boll. Over 3,000 cotton harvesting units are operating on sovkhozes and kolkhozes as well as much other machinery. This year the republic plans to sell the state a total of 1.13 million tons of cotton.

COMPUTER-PROGRAMMED SOWING PRODUCES RECORD YIELDS

LD242104Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 MGT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, November 24, TASS--Bumper crop yields were harvested this autumn by the farm workers of the Leningrad region from fields tilled according to a program of preset fertility. On large massives up to 50 centners of barley and wheat were harvested from each hectare--a record harvest for the north western part of Russia. Yields of perennial herbs proved 1.5-2 times higher than usual.

These results were guaranteed by the regional methodological research centre for yield programming. The "electronic agronomist" suggests which cultures are more profitable to sow, prescribes the timing the dosage for applying mineral fertilizers.

The directive of the methodological research centre, well-known Soviet specialist in yield programming Pavel Vasiliyev, told a TASS correspondent that scientifically relevant control of crop fertility became possible with the transition conversion of Soviet agriculture to industrial principles, and practical utilization of the achievements of advanced science. In this connection Vasiliyev referred to an original installation for the pre-sowing gamma-ray treatment of vegetable crops which raises by one third the yields of tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbages and carrots. The vernalization of potato seeds in an electro-magnetic field accelerated the ripening of tubers by two weeks and raised their yields.

Computerised yield programming in the USSR, the director of the centre said, is used for cultivating various crops on an area in excess of 300,000 hectares.